THE BEE
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Congressional Library

BAPTIST GATHERING

The Largest Gathering in its History

MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

What The Bee's Special Correspondent Saw.

By M. C. Maxfield

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 16.

In my annual tour for observation and instruction, I could not have visited Pittsburg at a better time than this week, during which time there met in this city two great national conventions. The Union Veteran Legion held its 26th grand encampment. The grand parade of this organization took place on Wednesday, September 13, starting from its headquarters at the Fort Pitt Hotel.

The qualifications for membership requiring a service of two continuous years in the United States Army during the civil war or a discharge by reason of wounds received in the line of duty.

My patriotic heart was delighted beyond description when I saw the white and black men of iron side by side carrying the banners of the 9th and 18th Corps. It will be remembered that black men, with daring sacrifice and with patriotic achievement, carried these flags of our country to marial glory at Petersburg, Va., on the dreadful days on June 15 and July 30, 1864. The sacrifices of black men fighting for liberty and the Union, from the 9th and 18th Corps, in the two days named, were more than a thousand killed, wounded and missing.

I was also more than glad to see marching in the line some colored men belonging to the gallant old 43d U. S. colored troop. This regiment volunteered and was made up in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1863. A large number of the men were ex-slaves, who came from Maryland and Virginia.

When the true history of the battle of July 30, 1864, is written, the 43d U. S. colored troops will be given the honors for the greatest achievement of any regiment in the battle of the Crater on that dreadful day. The 43d U. S. colored troop in its first charge captured two flags and two hundred prisoners. This regiment was a part of the first brigade, of the Fourth Division, 9th Army Corps. The Fourth Division of the 9th Army Corps was composed entirely of colored troops, consisting of nine regiments, all of which were engaged in the battle of July 30, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

The Division was commanded by Gen. Ewd. Ferrero, and the First Brigade was commanded by Col. Joshua Siegfried, of Pennsylvania, and the Second Brigade was commanded by Col. Henry Thomas, of Maryland.

When I saw the brave old veterans carrying the banner of the 18th Army Corps, my mind ran back over a period of forty-seven years, when the Third Division, 18th Army Corps, consisting of the First U. S. Colored Troop, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Twenty-second the Fifth Massachusetts Colored Cavalry, and Captain Choats' Colored Battery of Artillery, these troops, six colored regiments and one colored battery, went into action June 15, 1864, and captured the line of works from No. 7 to 11, containing seven pieces of large artillery, at a sacrifice in killed, wounded and missing of nearly 700 men. This same Third Division, with colored troops, at New Market Heights, Va., on September 29, 1864, captured a line of works at a greater sacrifice on that dreadful day, when 543 dead and dying black men covered a space of only 300 yards long.

Current history is sadly silent on these bright pages of colored American valor.

It is therefore hoped that the young colored American will be stimulated to a higher standard of patriotic endeavor and to love with more sincerity for the flag of our country, which has cost so much in self-sacrifice to save.

I had the honor to follow these brave legions of liberty to the newly-erected memorial hall, built at a cost of $1,700,000 as a monument to Union soldiers of Allegheny County, who gave up their lives for liberty and Union during the war from 1861 to 1865. This memorial hall is the greatest temple on earth built in honor of men who died for Liberty and union. It is a marvel in its conception, with a seating capacity of 2,500. The height from the floor to the ceiling is 65 feet, flanked with pillows and light descending from windows between them to the floor below. Grand Army Post rooms surround the building on the first floor, the banquet hall, a grand seating capacity of 1,000, with elevators leading thereto, and also rooms and library on the second floor. The pillows on the right of the entrance to this grand temple have these words inscribed thereon:

"Erected by the people of Allegheny County to express to posterity their appreciation of the courage and loyalty to the government and the devotion to freedom of the soldiers and sailors who enlisted from this county and fought to maintain the American union, 1861-1865."

There is inscribed on the left of the entrance some of the immortal words of Abraham Lincoln, one of our greatest and best Americans, which reads as follows:

"The war for the union is the people's conflict to ascertain whether there shall be preserved in this world that form and substance of government, the object of which is to remove the obstacles from the pathway of all, to open avenues of honorable employment for all, and to give to all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life."

On entering this grand temple of liberty there appears on the wall, covering the entire space back of the rostrum, Lincoln's Gettysburg address, declaring that our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, and that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom.

Pittsburg has demonstrated her fidelity to principle and to duty in the erection of this grand temple of liberty, and it is hoped that other States will soon take lessons from her and also the commission appointed by Congress to Erect a $2,000,000 memorial at the National Capital.

A great meeting for Christ and his kingdom, the 31st session of the annual National Baptist Convention, after considerable inconvenience got down to business late in the evening of Wednesday, September 13. Dr. E. C. Morris read his annual address, and the same went to a committee, and he was re-elected by acclamation. President Morris recommended that the influence of the convention should be felt in securing for the race such legislative and such judicial and executive action, both State and National, as will guarantee to all life and fair opportunity as citizens; that a committee of nine be appointed and located at the National Capital, and be charged with the duty of presenting to the President memorials from this convention. A committee reported favorable and the recommendations were adopted.

The Womens' National Baptist convention, of which Mrs. Willie W. Layton is president, and Miss Nannie H. Burroughs is corresponding secretary, began its business on Wednesday evening, September 13. It was preceded by considerable inconvenience in accommodation. The president's report was read with a great deal of interest. She showed many new duties requisite for success. Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, the secretary, read her report, consisting of fifty pages, which is worth more than its weight in gold in wholesome advice and suggestions. That report should be read by every colored mother in the United States. Miss Burroughs received great applause for her composition and rendition by her trained girls. The song is dedicated to the Negro soldier, the words of which are as follows: Just look back over history's pages, you will find the Ethiopian race a bunch of fighting heroes, as far back as you can trace. We have fought on desert's sand, upon the raging main, in Egypt and Sandomingo, in England, in France and Spain. We have fought in Africa bravely, and with the British, too, we have fought much in America, for the old Red, White and Blue, and each good cause we are fighting, matter's not what it may be. Chorus: We have fought every race's battles but our own, and we are going to keep fighting till we set our own race free.

I hope God will bless the sentiment here expressed, and its author, and that the song will he sold in sufficient numbers to give full success to the Girls' Training School, presided over by Miss Burroughs, $2,000.

The National Baptist convention has been indeed a great success in enthusiasm and matchless oratory for the advancement of our Heavenly Father's kingdom in the earth.

Dr. C. A. Bell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., preached a remarkable sermon, the text being the "Stone cut out of the mountain without hands, which rolled until it covered the whole earth." His labors in our Lord's cause was indeed a masterly effort.

Rev. E. W. D. Isaac, secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union Board, made a splendid demand on behalf and for the training of the young in Christian culture, and in our educational process the Bible should be our text book, and special efforts should be made to have the children study the life of Christ.

In the drift of all the efforts and arguments the general consension of opinion was that the remedy for race prejudice and the race problem is Christ and Christian religion, and the training of the children in Christian culture is indeed and in truth our first duty in trying to save men.

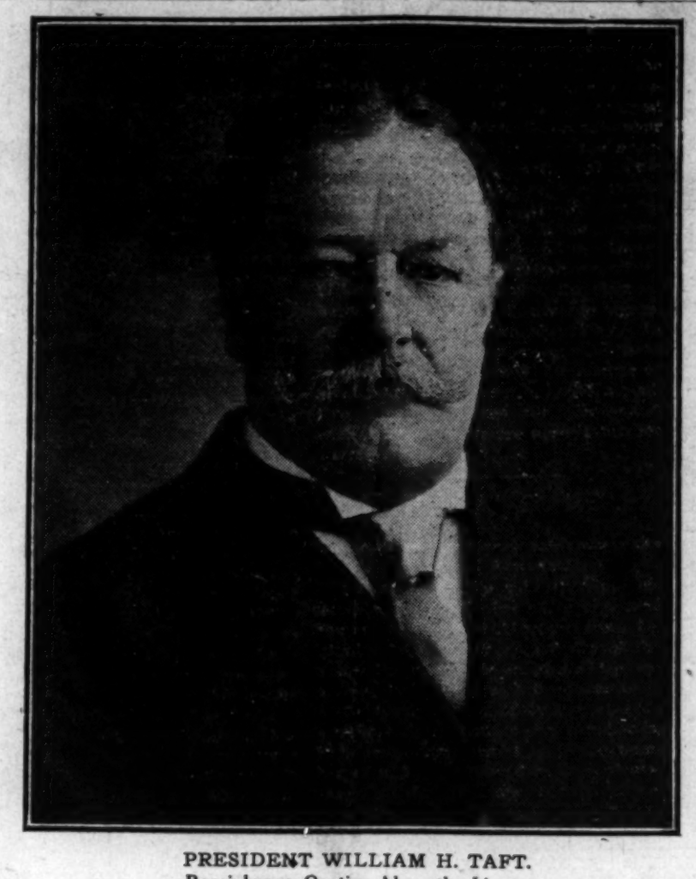
Great speeches were made by Prof. DuBois, Dr. Credit and Prof. Griggs, of the educational board.

Prof. DuBois said that the question of suffrage for the Negro in the South was not yet permanently settled, and it would not do to surrender and cease to demand all our rights as American citizens and that colored men would get very little of any thing except what they struggled for and demanded.

Rev. Dr. Credit, of Philadelphia, said great changes in the colored population had taken place in Northern cities and that by proper organization the Northern colored man could help his Southern brother through politics.

Prof. Griggs, secretary of the Baptist Educational Board, said the Negro was a handicapped race in this country by evil deeds of the past, and that 26,000 of our young men were in Southern jails because they had lost hope in the government, both State and National, in not getting protection.

We understand that the cardinal object of the National Baptist Convention is to save the lost by training in Christian culture, and giving the gospel to the world, and was the present convention a success in that direction are present methods and modes of procedure the best that can be done to obtain greater success. We say that the greatest success was in Baptist enthusiasm and oratory, therefore God could get more out of each convention if other ways were adopted. First, let the convention assemble every three years at some central place in the United States. Let the several boards as now constituted with full executive authority, do the business assigned them; let the Baptists of each city or district appoint one of its best men or women to canvass and speak to each church and keep its members well worked up to a sense of duty in the spirit of missions, home and abroad. Let each organization faithfully do its home Christian duty by sending to the several boards by mail, all the money they need to do their work. These methods would give to God the rail expense for two years. At each triennial session let each State delegation sit together with its State banner, and when each State is called, let her respond in order by the spokesman of each delegation. The expense of one convention saved would enable the convention through its home mission board to buy a thousand acres of land and erect buildings thereon and put to work a thousand boys and girls, which are now found in each large city. Training in Christian culture work, drill and discipline, is what the idle colored boys and girls want, and all lovers of God and the race are willing now to make the necessary self sacrifice to do sanely what will save our young folks, if our leaders will only plan well and act wisely. With wise leadership these idle and unemployed colored boys and girls can be made a blessing to the colored race by training them to make and manufacture such goods as will enable colored men with capital to take their places in the commercial world at an advantage. Let us do our duty in saving the boys and girls at any cost of self sacrifice, and God will bless the men and women in all the years that shall follow.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Receivlng an Ovation Along the Line

THE SCHOOL SECRET

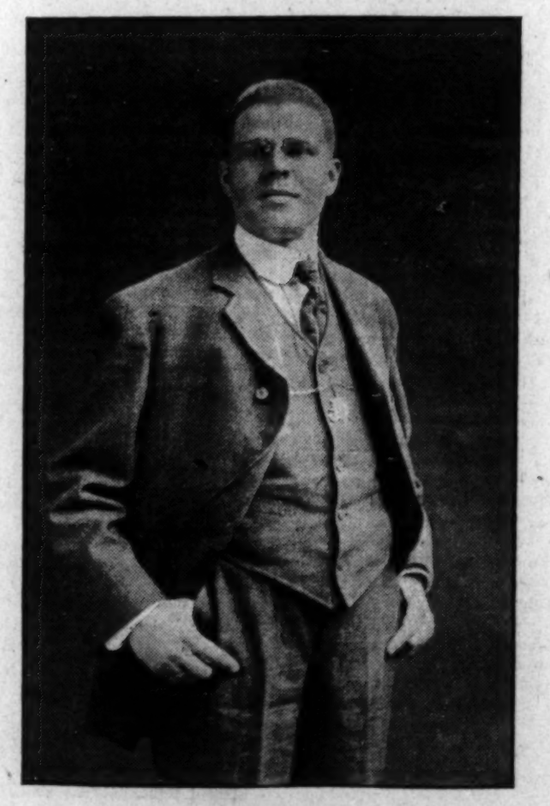
BIG SCHOOL DEAL.

Three Colored Members of the Board of Education Agree Upon a Slate

For Parceling Out School Positions in Case They Are Successful in Defeating Prof. Bruce.

The Bee Gives the Details of a Rumor Accepted by Many as a Certain Agreement.

The school muddle, with the deplorable, inconsistant and indefensible attitude if the three colored members of the Board of Education, has given rise to all sorts of rumors as to the real object of the three colored members' opposition to Assistant Superintendent Bruce. Dr. Tunnell has admitted, in an interview in last Sunday's Post, that they, the three colored members, have no specific charges against Mr. Bruce. This admission is largely responsible for some of the rumors current concerning the real animus behind the opposition. The one rumor that seems to be given the most credence, not only by the public, but by those who, to a more or less degree, enjoy the confidence of the three colored board members, is that the Bruce opposition is inspired to accomplish the following: Secure the appointment of Prof. Scott Montgomery, brother-in-law of Mrs. Harris, the new member of the board, to the assistant superintendency, his appointment to be temporary, and he to be succeeded by Dr. Tunnell, member of the board, as the permanent appointment as soon as Dr. Tunnell's term expires as board member, which will be next summer. Then Prof. Sherman Jackson is slated for principal of M Street High School; Wilder Montgomery, nephew of Mrs. Harris, who is a member of the board, for principal of the colored Business High School; the demotion of John Nalle as supervisor and the appointment of Prof. Bailey in his stead; the appointment of a new principal of Armstrong Manual Training School to succeed Dr. Bruce Evans, the man having been determined upon, but his name held a secret; the appointment of Mrs. Harris' daughter as a teacher, and the election, next summer of R. R. Horner as trustee of Howard University, a place to which he has aspired, to succeed Dr. James Waring, whom they hope to slate for dropping. In case this works out smoothly, Dr. Tunnel is slated to succeed Dr. Thirkield as president of Howard University, and upon the accomplishment of this Prof. Montgomery will, in turn, succeed again Dr. Tunnell as permanent appointee for assistant superintendent of the schools. This is the slate according to current rumor, so far as tentatively agreed to by the conferes, and there are many who confidently believe there is more truth than fiction in the rumor. The rumor further states that Mrs. Harris is insistant that her brother-in-law shall be appointed assistant superintendent in case Roscoe Bruce is removed. The Bee gives the above as the rumor most generally accepted by the public as the details involved in the deal on between the three colored members of the board. Naturally, all three members will deny there is any truth in it, but the fact that there are no specific charges against Mr. Bruce it is apparent to the public that the opposition against him is inspired by some hope of reward. The air is full of rumors, even the pupils at school, which is the most deplorable thing of the whole situation, are doing nothing but talking rumors about changes, and if the tension keeps up school discipline will be gone.



ARMOND W. SCOTT
Lawyer Armond W. Scott's Appreciation of the Preferment Given the Colored Legal Fraternity by the Present Administration.

ARMOND SCOTT

Gives Credit to President Taft For Recognition Given the Colored Lawyers.

Says Colored Lawyers are Buffers Between the Negro and His Rights.

Armond W. Scott is not only recognized as one of the brightest lights in this community, but he is just as successful as he is able. He is aggressive and progressive, and a man of great forensic ability, his speech, three years ago, presenting Senator Foraker with a loving cup, given by the Senator's colored admirers for his great stand in defense of the discharged colored soldiers, being regarded as a very brilliant and able effort. Though opposed to Mr. Taft, during the pre-convention days, because he was loyally for Senator Foraker, Mr. Scott is a thorough race man, and broad enough to appreciate and commend good in any and every man. Speaking of President Taft, Mr. Scott had the following to say to The Bee:

"I thoroughly appreciate the honor which President Taft has conferred upon colored lawyers of this country. The recognition he has given us cannot help but give the colored legal fraternity that high standing which their ability and service merits. By the reappointment of Judge Terrell to the Municipal Court bench, the appointment of J. C. Napier, of Tennessee, another high-class colored lawyer, to be Register of the Treasury, the appointment of Henry Lincoln Johnson, a Georgia lawyer, as Recorder of Deeds, the retention of James A. Cobb as Special Assistant United States District Attorney, the appointment of S. Lang Williams, as Assistant United States District Attorney, at Chicago, and by that crowning act, the appointment of William H. Lewis to the position of Assistant Attorney General, President Taft has put a high estimate upon colored lawyers. Not only should, and do, the colored lawyers of the country appreciate this signal honoring of the fraternity, but the race as a whole must appreciate it, for there is no class of colored men doing more for the upbuilding of the race, and who have been less recognized than the colored lawyers. It is the colored lawyers who are the buffers between the Negro and his rights, and it is the colored lawyers who are depended upon, by the race, to contend at court for very right vouchsafed by the law, and for every privilege sought to be denied us by iniquitous laws passed by the Democratic party. Differ as some of us may, with President Taft, as to his alleged Southern policy of curtailing Negro political representation in that section, and a policy to which I have always been opposed, still, we cannot help but admit and appreciate that he has taken an advanced step in the recognition which he has given the colored lawyers.

"Certain it is, that the time is yet far off when Negroes can ally themselves with the Democratic party, whose every policy and principle has been antagonistic to the development of Negro manhood and womanhood. I am hopeful that President Taft will abandon his alleged Southern policy, as affecting the Negro. I always contend for a whole loaf, when real hungry, and especially when I know that I have earned it; but if necessary, will accept a half loaf, yet, when doing so, I still feel that I am entitled to the whole loaf. There is more likelihood of a Republican President's giving us even so much as the crumbs that fall from his banquet table."

Read The Bee.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

Important News Happenings of the Week

DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTEREST

(By Miss G. B. Maxfield.)

The Italians on the 17th of this month celebrate the forty-first anniversary of the consolidation of the various States of Italy under one king and the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope.

Women detectives are barred from the Metropolitan police force, according to Inspector Boardman, who is in command of the detective force in this city. In other cities women are employed by the police departments to run down mashers and other offenders, also to obtain evidence in divorce cases.

Miss Agatha Troy, of Utica, N. Y., is said to be the only woman in this country who is a professional stonecutter. She acts as her father's assistant as a granite and marble cutter. Although only five feet high, she is able to handle a five pound hammer with ease and skill.

The population of Panama's chief cities, namely, Panama and Colon, for the first time enumerated with any degree of accuracy, is as follows: Panama has 35,368 inhabitants, of which 10,963 are Negroes,, 7,008 white, and 1, 160 yellows; Colon has 17,748, of which 10,007 are Negroes, 4,407 Metizos, 1,615 whites and 100 Indians.

Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Washington are the States which allow men and women to vote on equal terms. Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Finland, and practically Denmark, have women suffrage. From all these countries come favorable reports of its results.

The Chinese Admiral, Chin Pih Kwang, whose flag flies from the Chinese cruiser "Hai-Chi," placed on the tomb of Gen. Grant, a wreath of beautiful flowers as a token of respect and record of the noted general.

Great Britain, France and Germany, in addition to the United States, have recognized Gen. Cinsinnatus Leconte as President of Haiti. His policies for the rehabilitation of the finances of said Republic, is said not to be in conflict with foreign interests.

Atlanta' Pniversity has sent a circular letter to several hundred Institutions, asking how the Negro students were regarded by the faculty, in order to find out the attitude of Northern colleges toward the Negro. Yale University answered saying, they never tried to attract Negro students, but never felt justified in refusing admittance to those who came; at Leland-Stanford there was said to be no hostility whatever. At Fordham University they have never had a colored applicant for admission, and at St. Vincent College, in Pennsylvania, they frankly admitted they did not want colored students.

Joseph G. Cannon, a New York banker, and one of the 97 financiers and clergymen who are directing the "Men and Religion Forward Movement," gave an elaborate dinner to 30 trained Christian workers, who are beginning October 2 to start on a new crusade to evangelize the American continent.

William Rankin, who eighty years ago graduated from Williams College, was 101 years of age the 15th of this month. He is the only graduate surviving of the class of 1831.

Judy Ann Young, colored, and an old time slave, died in Providence, R. I., at the age of 110 years. She was born in Virginia, near Lynchburg. She remembered clearly events of the war of 1812.

The death of Edmond H. Madison, representative in Congress from the Seventh Kansas District, was a shock to the city. President Taft was booked to be the guest of Representative Madison during his visit to Kansas next week.

The schools opened this week with an enrollment of 43,029 children, or 600 more than last year.

A button and a star from one of the uniforms of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate army, have been bequeathed to Mrs. C. Powell Noland. They were given by Gen. Lee to Mrs. Louise T. Harrison.

Two "worn out" prize fighters, Martin Costello and Albert Griffo, who less than twenty years ago were classed as stars of the fistic arena, were sent to the workhouse on charges of vagrancy. They requested to be sent where they would be cared for during the winter.

September 16 was the anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Mexico. President Taft, through the State Department, sent a message of congratulation to President Francisco de la Barra.

Death of Mr. Scurlock.

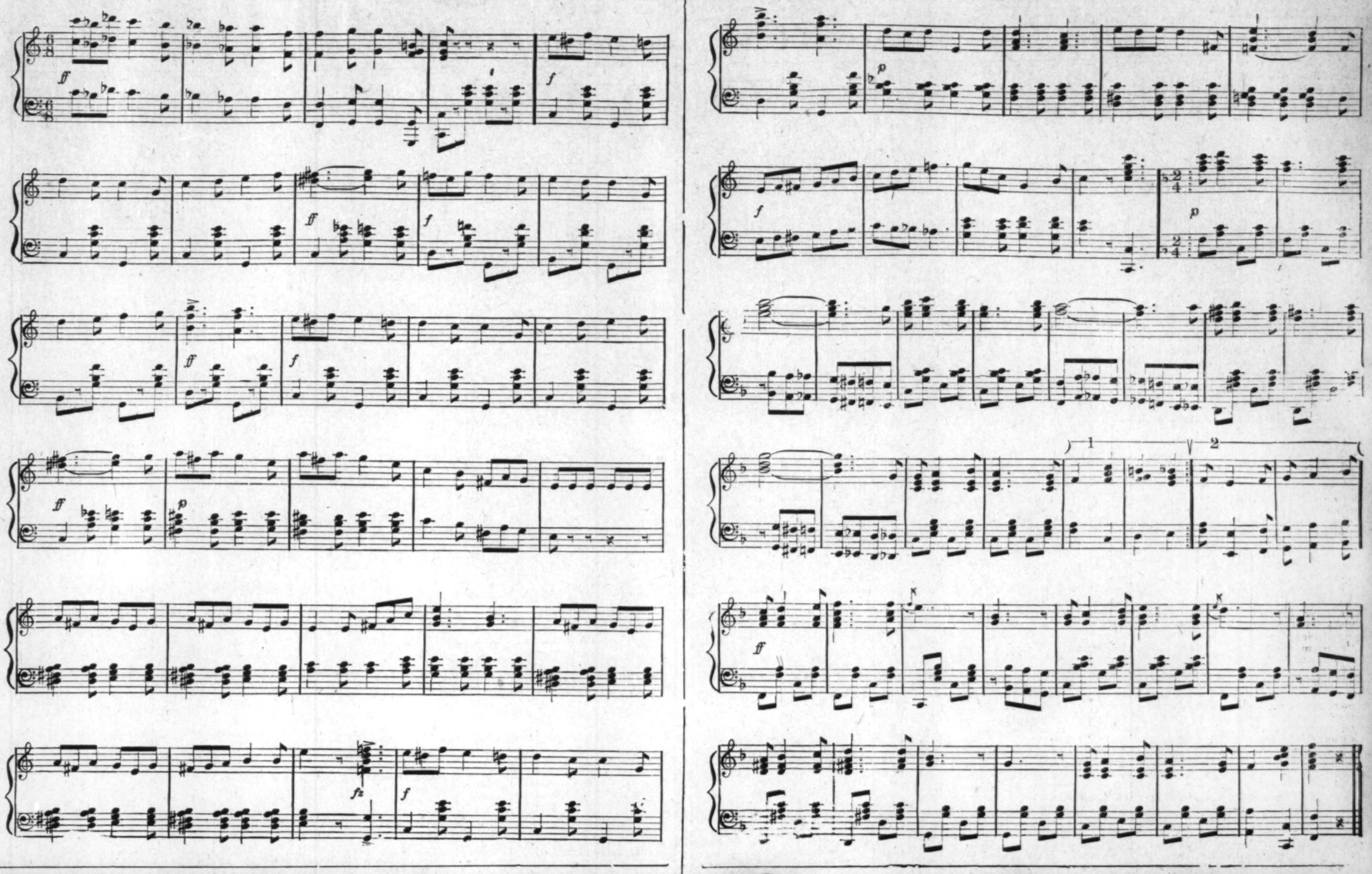
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 15.

Mr. E. K. Scurlock, of this city, brother of Lawyer G. C. Scurlock, after a long illness, is dead. The attorney came down to attend the funeral.

Read The Bee

PARIS EXPOSITION MARCH.

(Parieser Anstellung Marsch.)

As played by JOHN PHILIP SOUSA'S famous Military Band.

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Block Innerlin Lined Mantles give 50 per cent. more light and will outlast six ordinary mantles. This means a saving of 75 per cent. on your mantle expense. TWO COMPLETE GAS MANTLES IN ONE. Price, 25 cents

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Specialty Suits Sold at Department Store. W. T. & F. B. Weaver
I. Small Armentrout & Son

A Picture of Eternity.

The negro preacher is noted for his enthusiasm and his picturesque, almost poetic, way of expressing things. In "Life In Old Virginia" J. J. McDonald tells about a colored minister who was conducting a revival without much success. At last, however, he awakened his congregation by asking:

"Does yo' know what eternity is? Well, I tell yo'.

"If one of dem li'l' sparrows what yo' see round yo' garden bushes was to dip his bill in de 'Lantic ocean an' take one hop a day an' hop 'cross de country an' put dat drop of water into de 'Cific ocean an' den he hop back to de 'Lantic ocean—jes' one hop a day—an' if he keep dat hoppin' up twell de 'Lantic ocean wuz dry as a bone, it wouldn't be break o' day in eternity."

"Dar, now," said one of the brethren, "yo' see for yo'sef how long eternity is."

A Tribute to Woman.

When everything around a man staggers and wavers, when all seems dark and dim in the far distance of the unknown future, when the world seems but a picture or a fairy tale and the universe a chimera, when the whole structure of ideas vanishes in smoke and all certainties become enigmatical, what is the only permanent thing which may still be his? The faithful heart of a woman. There he may rest his head; there he will renew his strength for the battle of life, increase his faith in Providence and, if need be, find strength to die in peace with a benediction on his lips.—Henri Frederic Amiel.

Easy Marks.

"Talk erbout yore easy marks," said Uncle Silas Geehaw, who had been passing a week in the city, "us rubes ain't in it with them air teown chaps."

"Did yew sell 'em enny gold bricks, Silas?" queried old Daddy Squashneck.

"Naw, I didn't," answered Uncle Silas, "but I seed a feller peddlin' artificial ice—hed th' sign right on his wagon—an' blamed ef th' chumps did not buy it fer th' real thing, by grass!"—Chicago News.

Lots of Nerve.

Farmer's Son—My father sent me over to borrow your horse and cart.

She—Goodness! Why, he already has all our tools, our axes, our hay-rakes and"—

He—I know. He just wants the horse and cart to bring them back.—London Telegraph.

Also It Uses Up Gold.

"Did you ever notice how a ring is like the marriage obligation?"

"No. How do you mean?"

"A ring is more easily put on when it is taken off."—Boston Transcript.

READ THE BEE.

W.B. Reduso CORSETS

THE W. B. Reduso Corset brings well-developed figures into graceful, slender lines. It reduces the hips and abdomen from one to five inches.

Simple in construction, the Reduso—unhampered by straps or cumbersome attachments of any sort, transforms the figure completely.

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Style 770 (*as pictured*) medium high bust, long over hips and abdomen. Made of durable coutil or batiste, with lace and ribbon trimming. Three pairs hose supporters. Sizes 19 to 36. Price **$3.00.**

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HAIR-VIM SOAP is cleansing in its effect and beautifying in its results. Especially adapted for shampooing the hair, and fills every requirement for use in the toilet, bath and nursery. 25cts the cake.

BEAU-TE-VIM CREAM—Is a re-storer, preserver, beautifier and bleach for the skin. Lubricating the surface, giving it life and adding brilliancy to the complexion. 25cts the box.

OWL CORN SALVE—A panacea for all foot evils. One box convinces the most skeptical. Try it. 10 cts. box.

All preparations on sale at all first-class drug stores. If your druggist hasn't this, drop us a card. Active agents wanted everywhere. Braids, puffs and transformations made to order. All grades of hair perfectly matched. Free advice given for your hair needs. Hair-Vim Chem. Co., Inc. Successor to Columbia Chemical Co., Newport News, Va. Mrs. J. P. H. Coleman, Phar. D., president and manager, 1113 W street, northwest, Washington, D. C. Liberal commission paid. Phone N. 3259-M.

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Get a bottle today from your Druggist and note the improvement. Trial size 10c, on sale at all Drug Stores.

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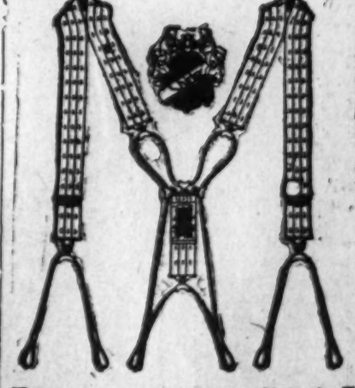

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Light, Medium or Extra Heavy Weights—Extra Lengths for Tall Men.

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The College of Arts and Sciences.

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The Teachers' College.

Special opportunities for teachers. Regular college courses in psychology, pedagogy, education, etc., with degree of A. B.; pedagogical courses leading to Ph. B. degree. High-grade courses in normal training, music, manual arts and domestic sciences. Graduates helped to positions. Lewis B. Moore, A. M., Ph. D., dean.

The Academy.

Faculty of 13. Three courses of four years each. High-grade preparatory school. George J. Cummings, A. M., dean.

The Commercial College.

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The first posts are said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus the Great about 550 B. C., who erected post houses throughout the kingdom of Persia. Augustus was the first to introduce this institution among the Romans, 31 B. C., and he was imitated by Charlemagne about 800 A. D. Louis XI. was the first sovereign to establish post houses in France, owing to his eagerness for news, and they were also the first institution of this nature in Europe. This was in 1470, or about 2,000 years after they were started in Persia.

In England in the reign of Edward IV. (1461) riders on post horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots. A proclamation was issued by Charles I. in 1631 that, "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two between Edinburgh and London to go thither and come back again in six days."

READ THE BEE.

INCURABLE.

An Illustration of Some of the Interference That Wireless Operators Cannot Overcome.

Few are the steamer passengers who fail to visit the wireless office aboard ship to watch the operation of the instruments and to question the operator. Needless to say, the technical understanding of the well meaning visitors is a variable quantity. The operator must listen to wondering exclamations, original suggestions for the improvement of the service, discourses on the relations between wireless telegraphy and spiritualism and other doubtful topics with uniform courtesy. At times, however, the strain is too great. It was a lady passenger with an eye for details who came to the wireless room and looked wonderingly in.

"Oh, here's the wireless! May I come in? Isn't it wonderful to think of sending those—those waves—you call them waves, don't you? How fascinating to work at this! Are those jars filled with water?"

"Those are condenser jars, madam, quite empty."

"Really? I don't believe I could ever understand it. That coil of wire looks like a birdcage."

"That is the inductance helix."

"What are those things over your ears?"

"The receiving telephones."

"Then you have telephone connection too. One can hardly keep up with the times these days. What does that coil do?"

"That is the receiving tuner and interference preventer."

"Wonderful! Does it keep out all interference?"

"Not all," replied the operator wearily. "Some kinds of interference can't be tuned out; we just have to stand it."—Youth's Companion.

EIGHT CENTS A DAY.

Workers' Pay In England When Board Was a Shilling a Week.

There was a time when a workman in England received 8 cents a day as an ordinary wage, when skilled artisans commanded 12 cents a day and when women worked in the field at such tasks as reaping straw, hoeing, planting beans and washing sheep for 2 cents a day, and a wise student of the subject has expressed the opinion that the British workman of that day was better off than he has ever been since then.

That sounds paradoxical. But the explanation is this: The workman who sold his services for 8 cents a day could buy good beef or mutton for 1½ cents a pound. Wheat cost him on the average only 18 cents a bushel. He could get board for 12 to 16 cents a week. The pay he would receive for fifteen weeks' services would suffice to purchase a supply of suitable foodstuffs, according to the standard of his time (consisting of wheat, malt and oatmeal), to maintain his family for an entire year.

Under these circumstances 8 cents a day—increased to 12 cents in harvest time—was a fair wage, and "times were good" for the average workman. —McClure's Magazine.

Opera In Dumb Show.

The late Clara Novello in her reminiscences tells how Malibran once appeared in "Sonnambula" without uttering a note. She had taken cold and was prevented from singing at the last moment, though crowds of early comers already filled the house. "On the manager telling her, in despair, that, besides loss of money, these disappointed people would be dangerous she said, 'I can't speak above my breath; I should have to do it in dumb show!' Bunn at once caught at this outburst as if seriously meant and on his knees begged her to try this, and she, fired by the novelty, did so. The grateful public raved in praise of this surprising tour de force, and the sensation it made filled the papers."

Bathing Machines.

Somebody has inquired why "bathing machines," the comfortable privacy of which for ocean bathing has never attracted bathers in this country, are called machines, remarking that there is nothing of a machine about them except the horse which draws them to the beach. The answer has been found in the new Oxford Dictionary. It appears that a "machine" was originally a "structure of any kind, material or immaterial," and has nothing to do with machinery, a later word. Ships were called machines, and it would have been proper to speak of a pulpit as a machine.—Argonaut.

Laughter and Death.

He can be said to have won the game of life who at the last can laugh. That final speech of O. Henry, the short story writer, was finer than any story he ever wrote. Just as he was dying he turned to the doctor and said: "Pull up the curtain, doc. I'm afraid to go home in the dark." The speech had in it wide courage and a sense of values. One forgives the royal Charles much frivolity for the sake of his dying speech, "Gentlemen, I fear I'm an unconscionable time a-dying."—Harper's.

A Complicated Case.

"Of course, doctor, German measles are seldom serious?"

"I never met but one fatal case."

"Fatal?"

"Yes. It was a Frenchman, and when he discovered it was German measles that he had mortification set in."

LEST WE FORGET.

A Critic Reminds Us of How the Majority of People Have Fought Progress.

We of this big republic complacently affirm the glory of our national achievements and are not without temptation to acclaim them as proof of superior craft and judgment.

But herein do we forget that we are on record as having cast our vote against every move that has contributed to the present century's development.

We raised our voices in contemptuous protest against the first projected railways. Had the locomotive waited its signal from the people it would not yet have started.

When the electric telegraph was shown to us we brushed it aside as a toy and laughed its inventor to scorn when he offered to sell us his rights for a few thousand dollars.

We put into jail as an impostor the first man who brought anthracite coal to market. We broke to pieces Howe's sewing machine as an invention calculated to ruin the working classes, and we did the same thing to the harvester and the binder. We scorned the typewriter as a plaything.

We gathered together in mass meetings of indignation at the first proposal to install electric trolley lines, and when Dr. Bell told us he had invented an instrument by means of which we might talk to one another across the town we responded with accustomed ridicule, and only the reckless among us contributed it its being.—Atlantic Monthly.

HUMAN DISSECTION.

Surgery and the Anatomists In the Olden Days.

For a long time Alexandria was the only medical center of the world, and the physician Galen, born about 130 A. D., had to journey from Rome to the African city even to see a skeleton. He sent his students to the German battlefields to dissect the bodies of the national enemies, while he himself used apes as most resembling human beings. Human dissection was revived in Bologna in the fourteenth century, where Madonna Manzolina later was professor of anatomy, undoubtedly one of the first women doctors, if not the very first. Leonardo da Vinci, painter of "The Last Supper," was a great anatomist, but dissection had fallen into disuse when Vesalius finally revived it about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Even in comparatively modern times anatomists have been the object of attacks by the populace. In 1765 Dr. John Shippen of Philadelphia was mobbed as a grave robber. Doctors' riots in New York occurred twenty-three years later and were due to the belief that the medical students robbed graves continually. It was the lack of opportunity to obtain subjects regularly that led to the practice of grave robbing and originated what Dr. Keene calls "a set of the lowest possible villains—the resurrectionists." —New York World.

Do You Help Others?

It has been tritely said that for every one who stands alone there are twelve to lean against him. How is it with you? Are you one of those against whom others lean for help and encouragement, or are you leaning against some one and drawing your inspiration and courage from him? It depends entirely on yourself whether you take a positive attitude in your work or whether your negative characteristic shall dominate. It is much easier to go through life making as little effort as possible, but it is a poor way if we are going to make life yield even a small modicum of what it holds for us. If you are working earnestly and hoping for success there is only one way to attain it, and that is through your positive characteristics.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Julius Caesar.

Caesar was assassinated March 15, 44 B. C., and was at the time of his death fifty-six years old. It is not alone as a military genius that his fame endures. By almost common consent he was the most remarkable all round man of antiquity—masterfully great not only as general, but as writer, statesman and administrator. In addition to these high accomplishments he was a great mathematician, philologist, architect and jurist. His conversational powers were extraordinary, and from all accounts he was in his manner one of the most attractive of men.

Henry of Navarre and the Rod.

Henry IV. of France was a firm believer in the adage, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." In a letter to the governess of his son he wrote in October, 1607: "Madame—I have to complain that you have not informed me of having flogged my son. I desire and request that you will flog him whenever he is disobedient or otherwise troublesome, knowing as I do that nothing will do him more good. I speak from experience, as at his age I was frequently birched."—Paris Gaulois.

Just Made It.

Farmer Giles (who has just cashed a check)—I don't think this money's right. The Cashier—Would you mind counting it again, sir? I think you'll find it correct. Farmer Giles (having done so)—Yes, but you be careful, young man; it's only just right.—London Sketch.

Love of our neighbor is the only door out of the dungeon of self.—MacDonald.

THE ELECTROSCOPE.

An Instrument by Which the Presence of Electricity Is Detected Was Perfected In 1787.

The electroscope is an instrument for the detection of electricity. It depends for its action on the principle that bodies charged with like electricity repel, while those charged with unlike electricity attract each other. The ordinary pith ball suspended on a silk thread is the simplest form of the instrument.

The most common type of electroscope is that devised by Bennett in 1787 and known as the gold leaf electroscope. It consists of two strips of gold leaf or thin aluminium foil suspended from the lower extremity of a conductor within a glass bottle or jar. The upper end of the conductor terminates in a ball or a plate in case the instrument is to be used as a condensing electroscope. If a body charged with positive electricity is brought near the knob of the electroscope the negative electricity will be attracted to the knob and the positive repelled to the leaves, which diverge. If now the finger is touched to the knob the positive electricity is drawn off and the leaves collapse, while the negative electricity is held bound. Removing the charged body, the leaves will diverge again, charged with negative electricity. In this case the instrument can be used to determine the nature of a charge of a body brought near it, as with a positive charge the leaves will collapse and with a negative charge spread farther apart.—Exchange.

A STUDY IN FIGURES.

Calculations Necessary to Produce the Nautical Almanac.

It may safely be said that no one outside the publishing office has read the entire Nautical Almanac from beginning to end, but each figure of the printed almanac is in the office examined twice and read three times.

The total number of figures exceeds a million; but, great as that number is, it is trifling compared with the number of figures employed in the calculations, as the almanac figures represent "bare" results only. The moon, for instance, requires for its calculation more than a million and a half of figures, and similarly with other branches of the work, such as the sun, the planets, etc. Contrary to the general opinion, practically every figure in the book is fresh from year to year.

The tables from which nearly all the work is calculated have been originally constructed from the labors of the astronomical observer and to a large extent from the observations of the sun, moon and planets made at the Royal observatory, Greenwich. Telescopes and other astronomical appliances are conspicuously absent, as the work of the staff is purely mathematical and not observational.—London Telegraph.

A Legend of Mount Omi.

Mount Omi, on the border between western China and Tibet, has the longest staircase in the world. On top of the mountain there stands a Buddhist temple, around which gather some of the holiest traditions of that religion and which is made a Mecca to the Chinese. To facilitate the ascent of its slippery sides some 20,000 steps have been cut in the mountain, forming a single flight, up which the pilgrim toils. Because of its inaccessibility few Europeans have ever visited the spot, but a number of travelers have ascended the stairway and are positive that it is no legendary myth. There is a legend that in earlier times the pilgrim was forced to ascend the mountain without artificial aids until the monks conceived the plan of requiring every pilgrim who would gain especial benefit of his journey to cut a single step.

Some Consolation.

He was a frugal Scot and when the collection plate came round dropped in a florin in mistake for the humble copper. Speedily discovering his mistake, however, he stepped softly down the aisle and requested the oof gatherer to give him back the coin, which request was politely but firmly refused. A shade of disappointment flitted over the northerner's face as he walked slowly back to his pew.

"Aweel," he said, "it's a loss, but there's some sma' consolation in reflectin' it's a bad one. It might have got me into trouble anywhere else."—London Telegraph.

Dickens and His Wife.

Commenting on the unhappy relations between Dickens and his wife, Goldwin Smith wrote in one of his last papers: "It was a common case. Dickens had married at a low level, and his wife had not risen with him; otherwise there was no fault on her side. The matrimonial history of writers of works of imagination has often been unhappy. Their imagination turns the woman into an angel, and then they find that she is a woman."

Two Is Company.

"Have you ever loved before?" asked the coy maid.

"Yes," yawned the worldly young man, "but—never before a chaperon, two small brothers and a pet bulldog."

And then she suggested a trip down the old road to see the stars.—Chicago News.

A Sugar Coated Pill.

"How did you persuade your daughter to learn kitchen work?"

"By calling it domestic science."—Pittsburg Post.

DISLIKES INNOVATIONS.

The Rhinoceros Is the Most Conservative of Beasts and Attacks Anything That Is New to Him.

Sir Frederick Treves, the distinguished British surgeon, in his book "Uganda For a Holiday" has a word or two to say about the rhinoceros.

"The rhinoceros is the embodiment of blind conservatism," he writes. "Its hide is impenetrable, its vision is weak, while its intellect is weaker. It has, however, two marked qualities—combativeness and a sense of smell. It is aroused to its maximum energy by the presence of anything that is new. This object need not be a thing that is aggressive or inconvenient. Its offensiveness depends upon the fact that it is unfamiliar, and the more unfamiliar the object is the worse the rhinoceros acts.

"When a rhinoceros smells a man he will charge him with maniacal violence, although the man may be merely sitting on a stool reading Milton. The massive beast will dash at him like a torpedo or a runaway locomotive simply because the smell of him is novel. Actuated by this insane hate of whatever savors of an innovation, the rhinoceros has charged an iron water tank on the outskirts of a camp and has crumpled it up as a blacksmith would an empty meat tin.

"A conservative rhinoceros with a senile dislike of anything new once charged a train on the Uganda railway, but with no more serious results than the tearing away of the footboard of a carriage. As regards the rhinoceros in this case, it appeared surprised that a thing composed, as it had imagined, of flesh and blood could be so hard. It went off with an additional grievance and an increased swelling of the head."

MOSCOW CATHEDRAL.

Fantastic Looking Edifice Erected by Ivan the Terrible.

One of the most extraordinary and fantastic Christian places of worship in the world is the Cathedral of Moscow, known as Vasili Blajenni, strange not only in outline and conception, but even stranger in its history. No one knows the architect's name, but the story goes that the czar ordered his eyes to be put out directly the church was completed, so that he should never be able to surpass his work. The idea of the building was inspired by the wickedest and maddest monarch who ever sat on a throne—Ivan the Terrible, czar of Muscovy.

The architecture is in every respect extravagant and barbaric, and the coloring is garish in the extreme. It has nine chapels, roofed by nine cupolas, each different and each stranger than the other. One resembles a pineapple, another a melon, a third is said to ape a hedgehog in its appearance, and the rest are more or less grotesque. Some are gilt; others are painted in brilliant hues. Indeed, the only description is that it is a nightmare of a church, the fitting legacy of a ruler who grilled his counselors in frying pans and clothed his subjects in bearskins in order that trained dogs might worry and tear them to pieces.—Strand Magazine.

A King's Hobby.

The late king of Siam had an extraordinary hobby—that of collecting empty matchboxes of all nations. In this connection an interesting story is related. During one of his visits to England the king while passing down Bond street one afternoon, accompanied by two members of his suit, espied an empty matchbox which had been discarded by its owner and thrown away into the middle of the thoroughfare. Without a moment's thought the monarch dashed into the middle of the crowded traffic, grasped the much coveted treasure and was nearly run over by a passing cab. The fact, however, that he was able to add a new specimen to his collection gathered under such circumstances more than compensated him for the risk which he had run.—London News.

Gothic Architecture.

Gothic architecture began about the ninth century after Christ and soon began to spread all over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch, and it was at first called the "pointed style." Most of the glorious old world cathedrals are in the Gothic, and it is generally conceded that for religious purposes no other style of architecture is so perfectly suited. It has been said that the first idea of the Gothic was suggested by the interlacing boughs and trunks of the great woods in which German Christianity was formed; hence the name Gothic.—New York American.

Still More Painful.

The Young Politician—I can assure you there is nothing more painful than having to make—er—er—one's first speech in public. Young Politician's Wife—Oh, yes, there is, dear! Young Politician (displeased)—Then what is it, pray? Young Politician's Wife (sweetly)—Having to listen to it, my dear.

He Was Considerate.

She—I should like that lovely pearl necklace. Look what beauties they are. He—It's better not to have such large pearls, my dear. People always think they are false.—Journal Amusant.

Marriage.

"Marriage," said the serious man, "is an education in itself."

"Yes," commented old Grouch, "it teaches you what not to do after you have done it."—Boston Transcript.

Philosophy is nothing but discretion. —Selden.

BURNT CORK.

The Paste Used by Minstrel Performers When Blacking Up Is a Factory Product.

The popular impression as to the application of burnt cork by minstrel performers and actors in general is that it is rubbed on the face and hands of the player from a cork whose end is charred in a convenient gas jet. This impression is, however, incorrect. The burnt cork used by minstrels and others is the product of the theatrical "paint factories," just as is any other cosmetic or pigment employed by the profession.

One house makes it in the following manner: The corks are placed in three tin vessels, resembling wash boilers, with holes punched in their sides and bottom. Alcohol is sprinkled over the corks, and they are "fired." When the corks have been properly charred they are placed in muslin sacks, which are kneaded in barrels of water. This operation forces the powdered charcoal through the sacks into the water.

When all the charred corks have been worked through the sacks into the water in this way the water is drained through a close canvas sack, and what remains in that sack is ready for the performers. The stuff is put up in cans, from which, when the minstrel is ready to "black up," he takes a little of the black paste in his hands and applies it to his face, neck and sometimes his hands.—New York Herald.

A CURIOUS BIRD.

The Crested Hoactzin When Hatched Has Four Legs.

The crested hoactzin of British Guiana is the only survivor of a certain race of birds most of which are now known only as fossils. The hoactzin inhabits the most secluded forests of South America, and its survival beyond its congeners is doubtless owing to its retiring habits and to the fact that it feeds on wild arum leaves, which give its flesh a most offensive flavor, rendering it unfit for food.

The chief peculiarity of the hoactzin consists in the fact that when it is hatched it possesses four well developed legs. The young birds leave the nest and climb about like monkeys over the adjoining limbs and look more like tree toads than birds.

The modification of the fore limbs begins at once after hatching, when the claws of the digits fall off and the whole clawlike hand begins to flatten and become wing shaped. Feathers soon appear, and before full growth is reached not a vestige remains of the original character.

The adult birds not only have no claws upon their wings, but their thumbs even are so poorly developed that one would hardly suspect that in the nestlings we have the nearest approach to a quadruped found among existing birds.—London Tit-Bits.

Tung Po and Teamaking.

There is but one way of making tea, for—

Unless the water boiling be
To pour on water spoils the tea.

The teapot itself should be heated very hot before the tea is placed in it and the boiling water poured on. It should be scalding hot water or the leaves will float to the top.

No less authority than Tung Po, the Chinese poet, is quoted for a recipe for teamaking. He says: "Whenever tea is to be infused take water from a running stream and boil it over a lively fire. It is an old custom to use running water, boiled over a lively fire. That from springs in the hills is said to be best and river water the next, while well water is the worst. A lively fire is a clear, bright charcoal fire. When making an infusion do not boil the water too hastily. At first it begins to sparkle like crabs' eyes, then somewhat like fish's eyes, and lastly it boils up like pearls innumerable springing and waving about. This is the way to boil water."

"Touch Not the Queen."

Under this title a Paris journal professes to give an account of the tragic death of the queen of Siam, who was as greatly loved as her consort. Some years ago her majesty was boating with ladies of the court in a lake in the gardens of the palace at Bangkok. The boat overturned, and the queen could not swim. She was surrounded by numerous personages who could have saved her life, but no one has the right to extend the hand upon the queen. The king alone could have held her up and prevented her from sinking, and he was nowhere at hand. Respectfully the court allowed the queen to drown.

Chippendale's Own.

"Is it genuine Chippendale?"

"Absolutely, sir."

"But this looks like a crack right across"—

"Done by Chippendale himself, sir, in a fit of rage when he heard the union had called the men out."—London Punch.

The Other Was Important.

"Two great desires of my life have been gratified. One was to go up in an airship."

"And the other?"

"To get safely back to earth."—Exchange.

A Real Pretty Excuse.

Bessie's Mother—Bessie, did you let that Mr. Snuggie have a kiss? Bessie —Yes, mamma. He said it would be a goodby kiss, and I was just dead anxious to have him go.—Puck.

The way of the world is to make laws, but follow customs.—Montaigne.

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DR. TUNNELL.

The people of this community fully recognize the fact (as he does himself) that Dr. Tunnell is the one colored member of the three colored on the Board of Education who possesses brains and education, and for that reason it is to him alone that the colored people of the District look for a proper and unselfish interest in the public schools. The fact that Dr. Tunnell is an educator himself, a member of the faculty of Howard University, is also a warrant for the belief that he stands for ability and efficiency in the public schools, a thing for which he is a stickler at Howard, so much of a stickler that he himself says he has been nicknamed "the bear cat." It has been said, by some close friends of Dr. Tunnell, those with whom he is on most intimate terms of friendship, that he being practically a new member of the board, and with exacting duties of a dean upon him at Howard University, he has heretofore listened to and trusted much to the older member, Mr. Horner, believing that Mr. Horner was incapable of attempting to make the public schools serve personal ends or personal spleen. This same authority, or rather authorities, state that Dr. Tunnell's eyes have been opened by this unholy alliance, formed to punish certain school officials, including Prof. Bruce, and that hereafter he proposes to know for himself before uniting with Mr. Horner and Mrs. Harris. Dr. Tunnell is the only colored member of the board, and he feels so himself, whose name is known outside of the confines of the District, and we might almost say outside the confines of their own homes. Dr. Tunnell feels, as an educator of many years' experience, as a valued member of Howard University's faculty that he has too much at stake; that his reputation is too thoroughly founded to jeopardize it by allying himself with fellow members, who are either disappointed office seekers or who have relatives whom they would reward, in an attempt to disturb the efficiency and harmony of our schools. It is believed that Dr. Tunnell is ready to repudiate any designs of fellow members which fail to square with justice and public good. The fact that he was absent from the board meeting last Saturday indicates as much.

FADS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The introduction into our public schools of a *specialist* in dentistry to examine the molars of the children with a view, doubtless to aid them in masticating and digesting some of the knotty problems served in the daily menu, scientifically called curriculum, is a move in the right direction, and should not stop there. Why not have an eye specialist to aid the pupils to differentiate as to whether the teacher's dress is the latest hobble or harem skirt. What objections can be offered against the appointment of a *manicurist*, whose duties would not be laborious, and think of the great change, by removing the accumulation of dust from cinder picking, in the finger nails of some of the pupils, and restoring them, well groomed, to their delicate and natural pink shade? Let us not be satisfied to rest there, but run the whole gamut and have a full-fledged chiropodist, who would look after the little *tootsies* and trim away all fungus growth, whether between, on top, or on the sole of their delicate little *tootsies*, also apply the pruning knife to that concentrated bunch of agony called *bunion*, thereby permitting a number twelve shoe to be worn with ease and comfort. With a view simply to benefit the pupils, we would suggest—as the bathing beach is closed—that Turkish baths be introduced, with a native from Turky in charge, wherein the sweet, natural smelling fragrance of the beneficiaries will be blended with the ottar of roses and other choice exotics, thus adding to the school room a delightful atmosphere, and at the same time curtailing the teachers' expense in the matter of smelling salts and kindred germ destroyers. We simply throw this line of thought as a suggestion, with a view of embracing these and all other *fads* in our public schools, and then, perhaps, the regular teachers may have an hour or so daily to instruct the pupils in the studies for which they are responsible but cannot do full justice on account of the numerous fads which break up their continuity of lessons.

"PULL."

Dr. Davidson, superintendent of the public schools, in his address before the colored school teachers of Washington, emphasized his objection to "pull" in the matter of promotions and appointments of teachers. Just at this time this reference to "pull" was most opportune, and his reference to it seemed more like the result of design rather than an accident. He especially cautioned the teachers against running to board members to secure promotions. This has been the bane of the colored schools in this city. It is the one thing that is most responsible for the present deplorable conditions now existing in school circles. The fact that one certain school official has been trying to banish "pull" is what has gotten him, among other things, in a peck of trouble with some board members who opine that they were selected to dictate promotions and appointments. Banish "pull" from the schools, and you will build up a strong school system, and you will promote harmony among teachers. The efficient teacher who happens to lack close intimacy with some board member or some powerful political friend is always placed at a disadvantage, and is too frequently disappointed by seeing the inefficient teacher who has a "pull" with some board member given an undeserved promotion. Banish "pull" and permit merit to play its full part, and the star-eyed goddest of reform will take up her peaceful abode in our Washington schools.

LEAVE OUT HOWARD.

The Bee trusts that there is no truth in the rumor that the alleged slate of the three colored members of the Board of Education involves, eventually, the presidency of Howard University. It is bad enough to have our public schools torn with dissentions and by factions each year, and to have teachers and school officials considered as pawns to designing people "higher up," but it would be a calamity to have a national institution of learning like Howard University also made a pawn to serve the selfish ambitions of those who would wreck anything and everything to carry their point. In every consideration of the schools and every move of the triumvirate, please leave Howard University out.

Do something and be somebody.

The public schools are not in pawn to three.

Dr. Waldron has a faculty for getting things twisted.

A single man's motto: "Life is one bum restaurant after another."

The oppositions against Prof. Bruce were lame in that they could bring no supported charges of inefficiency.

Marrying for love is getting to be so rare nowadays that it is considered almost raw. Love is a thing to discard, it seems.

Some of the men who were loudest and most active for the removal of Prof. Bruce had better take a careful inventory of their own moral records before venturing too far in the spotlight.

Dr. Corrothers, it is currently reported, has not hesitated in condemning the narrowness and pinheaded ideas of his co-worker, Rev. J. Milton Waldron. Dr. Corrothers' friends say that he believes in coming out in the open, and not doing things behind closed doors. He is unalterably opposed to the Waldron idea of secrecy. Good for Corrothers.

We call attention to Mr. Armond Scott's interview in another column, on President Taft's recognition of colored lawyers, for the reason that he well says the colored lawyers are the buffers between the Negro and his rights under the laws, and that the colored lawyer is depended upon by the race to defend him at court against iniquitous laws passed by Democrats. Mr. Scott states a self-evident truth.

ROSCOE C. BRUCE.

It is quite evident that Superintendent Davidson is satisfied with the work of his colored assistant superintendent, Mr. Bruce, and the large indorsement that has been received from the people. It is quite evident that the best people in the community favor his retention and it is evident that Mr. Davidson will be guided by them. Mr. Bruce has been deceived by his supposed friends and men who have been controlled and guided by selfish and personal motives. The Bee will make a few friendly suggestions to Mr. Bruce, which it hopes will be a benefit to him.

1. Beware of the man who has personal axes to grind.

2. Trust no man who has no good blood for any one.

3d. Be guided by the advice of your friends who have defended you in the hour of need.

4th. Get rid of those who are inimical to the success of your administration so for the best good of the service.

5th. Protect the aged teachers who have given their entire life to the schools.

Dr. Davidson is a level-headed man. He is well acquainted with human nature. He can readily see the selfishness of people who have their personal ambitions to satisfy.

The people have had no say in the selection of their school representatives. If they had the personnel of the colored board of education would be different. If the judges of the Suprebe Court in their appointment of colored representatives on the board of education would listen to the people and appoint persons who represent the people.

The Bee hopes that Dr. Davidson will give the colored assistant superintendent unlimited power over the colored schools. He cannot succeed unless he is permitted to manage his schools. The Bee also begs leave to call the attention of Dr. Davidson to the friction in the normal school, which must be remedied.

Capt. Oyster had to read the riot act to the two principals in this school. There is now a disagreement among the two principals, and it is important, for the good of the schools, to remedy the existing evils in this school. For thirty years or more The Bee has defended the interest of our public school teachers, and there is nothing in our school system that is new to The Bee.

NEGRO MANAGER.

If the Howard Theater is set apart especially for the colored people, they have decided to withdraw their support to it until a colored manager is appointed. Then again, if there are no first-class shows placed, they will certainly not support any and every old show that is put on in this house. Uncle Tom's Cabin is an old rusty play, and it has outlived its usefulness. What the people of this city want is a first-class show. It must not be presumed that the colored people in this city will be satisfied with old things placed in this theater. A colored manager or no support. No more advertisements will be placed in this paper for that theater until there is a Negro manager, and all Negro help placed in this city. The people are requested to act accordingly.

ROBERT T. DOUGLASS.

Manager of the Enterprise Cleaning and Pressing Club.

For Rent.

Rooms, 1503 Sixth Street N. W. Phone Col. 1343-M.

Public Men And Things

(By the Sage of the Potomac.)

I have to be awfully shy on what I say concerning school matters, for, connected up as I am, with the school payroll, some one might take offence and get my goat. But I am down right glad that the last meeting of the board got by without them doing anything to Roscoe, dear little half-orphan. One thing amused me, though, was how his opponents went hunting for him. They use to tell me when I went hunting down in the hills of "Ole Viginny" that you ought not to begin firing off your gun as soon as you strike the woods, to let the game know you are coming. Now, that's exactly what Roscoe's opposition did, and the result was, by the time they struck the densest part of the woods the game was all shewed away, polar bears and pheasants. It's awfully trying on the nerves to teach school here, because a teacher is always suspended in the air at the beginning of each school year, because some members of the board makes up his mind to go gunning for somebody. I was down to the tennis grounds watching the matched, championship game, and saw Roscoe playing just as if he had been elected by the board for life, and the Lloyds had issued policies on him assuring life tenure. Outwardly he looked all serene, but I imagine that his liver was a little torbid, and his heart action was irregular, because a fellow just naturally can't be calm inside and outside when somebody's after his goat all the time. Mr. Blair, who is a real lawyer, says that Bruce's tenure is legal, while Horner, who practices law, says it's illegal. All I know about law is the little I got at Howard University, and that little induces me to believe that Mr. Blair knows exactly what he is talking about, and Mr. Horner just simply got hold of the wrong statute. But, however, alls well that ends well, and as Roscoe is still doing the assistant superintendent glide to the majoritys music, and as his nemesises are silently carrying the gloom flag, I guess the proper thing for everybody to do is just to saw wood and say nothing, and let the dead past bury its dead. Theres no use to keep up hostilities after the Hague Tribunal—that's the board—has settled the mooted questions. My advice is that all disputants now retire to their bailiwicks and stop spilling the milk.

* * *

I saw an awful crowd on the street down town a little while ago, and thinking it was a murder, a fight, a suicide or some dire calamity, I rushed over to get a peep. It was only Dr. Will Davis, and the fact that he was out of his store and down town caused the crowd. Thousands of people had never seen him out of his store, and nobody ever saw him down town before, and so he became a curiosity. If there ever was a man who hugged his own firestone that's Will H. Davis, pharmacist and pharmaceutical purveyor of "prescriptions while you wait," and patent medicines warranted to cure everything from a bone spavin to a twisted brain. He opens up and shuts up his own store. He can't even, or won't even leave his store to bank his profits, and they are considerable. Every morning, as soon as the bank opens, he telephones his deposit to the bank. It's funny to me, Will never got married. He is as proof against the winsome smiles of an angelic bon-bon in a silk kimona as the armor-clad battleship Delaware is against bird shot fired from a toy pistol. I dropped in his store one day, and in the course of sipping a soda, asked him why he never took out a marriage license. He looked at me in blank amazement for about a minute, and then said: "My dear Serrino de Bosirrat, did you ever take a solution composed of one part laudanum, two parts strychnine and three parts carbolic acid?" I had to admit that my presence at his soda fountain was the evidence that I had never indulged in such an elyxer. "Well, then, I would just as soon take that solution as to get married. My brother has the contract for marrying in our family," and then Will went behind his prescription counter, to make another seventy-five cents in seventy-five seconds. You know Will won't stand long and talk to any one. It's business with him from the time he opens his front door at seven in the morning, until he closes at ten the same evening. And he was never known to keep his store open one measely little minute after ten. But as a druggist, let me tell you he is a real, simon-pure scientist, and as a business man, he's the real stuff. There are but two things in this world that he gets down on his marrow-bones for, and that's his mother and his business. I'll bet that when St. Peter sends word down to him that he is wanted up in Paradise to eat honey and drink wine, and walk the streets all paved with gold, Dr. Will will telephone up asking if he can bring his drug store along. And when St. Peter phones back he can't, then Dr. Will will give his ultimatum: "No bring drug store along, no want to go to Heaven." But Will Davis is a fine fellow at that. He's one of the few men in Washington who attends to his own business and permits every other person to attend to his. And he has some business to attend to, let me tell you. That little fifteen-by-eighteen room of his at the corner of Quality Row and the Rialto—just across from Martin's feed factory—is pretty near as good as the Riggs' bank. Dr. Will is the receiving teller, and he has no paying teller, because everything he takes in he puts out of circulation. But he's a real business man, though, one of those "on-the-job-every-minute" kind.

* * *

If they ever appoint a censor for motion picture shows in this berg, I arise to nominate Maj. Charles R. Douglas for the position. Maj. Douglas is a consistant motion picture fiend. He hardly ever misses a night. And he seems to enjoy them. Must enjoy them, or he would not be so loose with his change that he would squander a whole nickel every night of his life to see the pictures motion. He'd make a dandy censor, because he's had experience, and because he's clean himself. Speaking about Maj. Douglas, reminds me that, unless Joe gets busy, and Halie gets a hump on himself, the Major will be the last of that famous, world-wide known family. Of course, Joe has done the best he can, but Halie—why, don't he start something? He's a favorite with all the girls, because he's so nice, and he's a good catch, but he is so awfully, exasperatingly slow about tying an inflated rubber balloon to that spirited sentence—"Will you have me," when he gets in the presence of some sweet Mona Lisa. But going back to Major Douglas, ain't he fine? Such a sweet old gentleman. As gentle as a bit of femininity at sixteen. As courteous as the Duke of Northumberland, and as gallant as Henry Navarre. And he carries his age just as lightly as Dorsey Foultz carries his liberty. He's truly what you might call "a gentleman of the old school." I was talking to an Irishman once, and asked him his deescription of a real man. The witty son of Erin scratched his auburn locks, and drew his rough hands over his freckled mug, and said: "I loik a rale mon what's got ther breeding and ther actions of a rale gintilmon, begorra." Well, that's Major Charles R. Douglas, and when the Major gets to that point he can't engineer the flag day speakers around these diggings, and can't attend motion picture shows nightly, and can't attend no more G. A. R. meetings, and can't no more be gallant to the ladies, and can't no more be the real husband that he is to that estimable wife of his, this community will wake up and find it has suffered a big loss. But here's 'oping (and I am imagining I am drinking a glass of vintage fine), that Maj. Douglas will be left to bury the last man, because he's got "the actions of a rale gintilmon, begorra."

FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS NEWS.

Fairmount Heights may well look upon with pride the substantial development which is now going on in the community.

The Fairmount Heights public hall, the Fairmount Heights public school house and the Fairmount Heights Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, and the public waiting station at Sixty-first street, go to show that the community is blessed with men who are enterprising and men who go the limit to bring to the community lasting and needed improvements. The community owes much to Mr. R. White, who has sought opportunities to lend a helping hand. On one occasion he gave two hundred dollars' worth of land. He made cash contributions on so many occasions. He made quite a reduction on the price of land sold for the public school.

All of the above-mentioned improvements are due to the wide-awake and enterprising spirit created and fostered by the Fairmount Heights Citizens' Association, of which Frank Coalman is president. That Association has for more than six years stood for the real development of Fairmount Heights. It is blessed with having among its list of ex-presidents men of high standing. On that list are found the names of the following gentlemen: Prof. W. D. Nixon, teacher in the M Street High School; Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, the noted architect and son-in-law of Dr. Booker T. Washington, who is president of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., which school is the largest in the world, and the Rev. A. H. Strother, the founder of the First Baptist Church of Fairmount Heights.

Mr. James F. Armstrong went to Mount Zion M. E. Church, of West Washington, D. C., on September 17, to invite the pastor, Dr. D. W. Hayes, his choir and congregation, to attend the corner stone laying of the Fairmount Heights M. E. Church, which will be laid by the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, of the District of Columbia. The exercises will take place at Fairmount Heights September 24, 1911, at 2:30 o'clock. The pastor of Mt. Zion preached a wonderful and instructive sermon.

The grocery store at the public hall has a full line of fancy goods.

The Fairmount Heights Republican Club met at the public hall on September 20. The constitutional committee made its report. Instructive papers were read and many of the male citizens spoke and showed the advantages of union of the men of Fairmount Heights and vicinity into one strong citizens' association. It is the belief that many additions will soon be made to the Regular Fairmount Heights Citizens' Association. It is also the prevailing opinion that if the irregular so-called progressive association don't reunite with the Fairmount Heights Citizens' Association, certain influential persons will, as individuals, break away from the irregulars and join the regulars, who have all the patronage and are doing all the substantial development in the community.

Rev. Smith, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here called on the representative of The Bee last Sunday. He expressed a desire to see the citizens of Fairmount Heights reunited.

SPIRITUALISM.

PROF. H. ROGERS PEGUES.

The colored Psychic and Spiritual medium. Advice given in business and domestic affairs. None better.

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Attention paid to the sick free of charge.

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Murray's

If you want first-class service and meals at all hours, go to Murray's Cafe. It is a first-class place in every particular. Don't forget the number, 1216 U Street Northwest. You will see many of your friends there.

LADIES VOLUNTEER.

Publicly Give This Lady, Madame McNairdee, the Praise.

The Dallas Express:

For she is certainly worthy of praise that she has done for our homes. May God bless her and her days be long on earth. We pray.

Testimonials.

To Whom It May Conceern:

I am a married woman and have been for ten years. I had only lived six months in any peace on earth in my home until I consulted this worthy woman. Two years ago, and since then, my home, by taking her advice, has been all that any family could wish. I am, your sister in Christ.

MRS. W. H. H.,
Sherman, Texas.

To Whom It May Concern:

My dear readers, you are missing half of your life in misery and shame, worrying with a man that will not try once to please you, cherish or comfort you, and hold a bright light of good moral conduct before his children, by making home happy. Now, listen: If you have sighed, worried, cried and pleaded with him, and to no avail, you pray and let Madame McNairdee advise you. I know you will never regret it. My husband was a drunkard, a run-about and around, a gambler, and the most wicked man that our Lord ever let live, until all at once, after reading so often of this woman, I took up courage and let her hear from me. Today, I will say it on a stair-steps of Bibles, I have a model man in every respect. I will praise this woman as long as I have breath. She made my husband a man, a husband, a gentleman.

I am, yours in Christ and S. M. T.,
MRS. T. G. D.,
Oklahoma, Okla.

My Dear Friends:

I am now making my own volunteer statement because this lady has caused me to be so happy. I would like so much to give you my name, but I hope you know why. I went with a young man two years and we spat all the time. We were twice engaged and he would disappoint me, until I consulted this wonderful lady. Now we are married, and have been for near three years. He is so nice and kind to me. I told him a few months ago of this advice, and he would not agree with me until he lost his job, and he then made up his mind, and do you know that my husband has one of the best jobs of his life by consulting her. No matter what you want to do or know, let her hear from you, and I vow you will never regret it. I can not help believing that she is sent of God to do just what she is doing, and you never hear of a thing ugly that she has done. I visited her during the K. of P. Supreme Lodge, and I never met a nicer lady. I am a Christian and a leader in a good many church clubs. We chatted a good deal of such things. I find her very entertaining. I am, as ever, her friend,

MRS. POSIE T. M.,
Washington, D. C.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have always been one of those that did not give any thought of this until about four years ago I had a great trouble and it cost me almost every dime I had, and my mother asked me one day to tell some of this trouble to this woman that we read so much about in our papers. Mother says, "I feel that she can help you." I had to laugh with tears in my eyes, for I was in jail; then finally I said, "Suit yourself; anything now, so I come clear and get out of here." She let this woman hear from her and about me. We never can forget what this woman said in reply. She said in substance: "If you will pray and trust God, I will do the erest." And bless her today and forever, I was called to trial, and every witness that could be found spoke in my behalf, and those who did not could not be found. I was returned to jail twice and then set free. Do you blame me for saying she is a power unknown, to help those who seek her aid? I am now doing business for myself and making good. Every month I send her twenty dollars. I have done this for four months, and shall always divide my last dime with her. I am her friend at all times.

G. A. CAMERON,
Jacksonville.

Thousands are flocking to see this wonderful lady daily. Her powerful consultation when heeded has sent sunshine to the homes of all who called. Don't put off, but call at once, if you wish to enjoy future happiness. Don't delay. Hightly indorsed by all the press, teachers, preachers, lawyers and doctors, and come well recommended by four of the leading lodges, the S. M. T., United Order of True Reformers, also the Calanthan Court. The church society of her home, known by the name of United Sisters of Charity of the Missionary Church, and loved by all. God has endowed her with an unspeakable blessing to and humanity. She deals in nothing to be ashamed of.

She wants to hear from all that are in trouble or distress. Address

MADAM McNAIRDEE,
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MAKES HARSH, KINKY OR CURLY HAIR GLOSSY, SOFTER AND MORE PLIABLE. EASY TO COMB AND PUT UP IN ANY STYLE THE LENGTH WILL PERMIT. UNEXCELLED FOR PREVENTING HAIR FROM FALLING OUT, DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF SCALP. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. GET THE GENUINE. PUT UP IN 25¢ AND 50¢ BOTTLES WITH CHARLES FORD'S NAME ON EVERY PACKAGE.

TRY FORD'S ROYAL WHITE SKIN LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION. MAKES THE SKIN WHITER IMMEDIATELY UPON APPLICATION. WILL NOT IRRITATE THE MOST DELICATE SKIN. UNEXCELLED FOR ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES, ROUGH SKIN AND FRECKLES.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. IF YOUR DRUGGIST CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, WE WILL SEND IT TO YOU DIRECT AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES. SMALL SIZED BOTTLE 25¢ LARGE SIZED BOTTLE 50¢ THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO. 232 LAKE ST. DEPT. 284 CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED.

Mountain breezes, seashore breezes and social breezes all meet around the breezy soda fountain at the two drug stores of Board & Maguire at 1912 1-2 14th St., and at 9th and You Sts. Two places "where everybody meets everybody else" for the most delicious ice cream soda in the city.

Mr. William Still, of Little Rock, Ark., has come to this city to enter Howard University.

Mr. Herbert Bryce returned home Sunday evening of last week from Atlantic City, where he spent a pleasant summer.

Mr. William H. Forde is sojourning in Forrestville, Md., as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Contee.

Miss Rennie Spencer, who has been summering in New Bedford, Mass., visited Mrs. Leigh Whipper in New York City, while en route to her home here.

Miss Ethel Traverse, of Baltimore, who has been spending a few weeks here with relatives, returned to her home, in company with her father and Miss Viola Jones.

Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall has been spending a few days in New York during her vacation.

Miss Imogene Wormley spent several days in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently.

Mrs. Thos. A. Watson has returned to this city after a pleasant vacation in New York with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moore.

Messrs. Dyer and Caldwell have returned home after a pleasant summer at Atlantic City.

Rev. W. H. Slater, of New Rochelle, N. Y., is spending his vacation in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bullock and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown and Mrs. Ella Johnson, of this city, spent an enjoyable stay in New Rochelle, N. Y., on September 10.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Armstead have returned home after a pleasant stay of a week in New York City, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morrow.

Miss Florence Smith and her niece, Miss Julia Smith, have returned to this city after spending a pleasant vacation in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. J. M. Seabrook, of this city, is the guest of Mrs. Richard D. White, in Boston, Mass. Mrs. Seabrook will also visit in Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. Minnie Christmas Mayo, of this city, and her two little sons, are the guests of Col. and Mrs. James Young, in Raleigh, N. C.

Miss Nellie Alexander will leave the city tomorrow for Tuskegee, Ala., where she will resume her duties as teacher in Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Maria Lewis is visiting friends in Monessen, Pa., and is receiving much social attention.

Dr. J. W. Morse has the gem drug store in the northwest. Prescriptions carefully compounded by registered clerks.

Miss Edmania Redman, of Sharon, Pa., is planning a visit to this city.

Misses Elizabeth and Elaine Tancel returned to this city on Thursday of last week, after an extensive trip of two months in Newport, R. I., Boston, Mass., Red Bank, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss E. Wormley is visiting friends in Jersey City and Boston.

Prof. George Cook is a visitor at Atlantic City.

Miss Celestine West, of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting Mrs. Walter Pinchback.

Mrs. Jno. P. Turner, of Philadelphia, Pa., spent last week here.

Mrs. Maggie Atwell and her niece, Miss Elsie Cook, of Wilmington, Del., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Starling.

Miss Bessie Mossell has been visiting friends in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Goodwin and Miss Lindsay have been in Philadelphia, visiting friends.

Mrs. G. Milton Smith, of Harrisburg, Pa., is spending her vacation in Darlington and Baltimore, Md., and will visit friends in this city before returning home.

Miss Gertrude Neal, of Pittsburg, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Francis Smith.

Mr. Harry Seymoure has returned to this city after spending a pleasant summer in New York and Boston.

Mr. James Lewis Lee and Miss Cornelia Brown, of this city, were the contracting parties of a pretty home wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Price, 520 North Fifth Street, Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday evening of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Lee will make their home in this city.

Misses Marie James and Abby Williams returned to this city on Wednesday of last week, after spending a pleasant vacation of three weeks in Portsmouth, Va., with friends. Much social attention was paid them.

Mr. Job. L. Walker returned to this city last week, after a pleasant vacation of three weeks in Walon, Va., with his parents and friends.

Mr. C. H. Lassiter, of this city, is sojourning in Norfolk, Va.

Don't pass Morse's Drug Store, at Nineteenth and L streets northwest.

Miss Eliza Coppage, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting friends here.

Dr. J. A. Handy, of Norfolk, Va., spent a few days in this city last week.

Miss Mary Robertson has returned home after a delightful stay of three weeks in Newport News, Va., with relatives.

The Misses Mazie West, Lena Armstrong and Meadsta Johnson are here from Gordonsville, Va.

Miss Oliva Weddington, who has been visiting relatives and friends in this city, returned to her home in Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday last.

Mr. W. A. Causie Estko was in Richmond, Va., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, of this city, have been on vacation in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Buckner, who has been spending several weeks in Cambridge, Mass., visiting her sister, Mrs. Richard White, has returned home.

Mrs. Henry Merchant, of Lexington, Ky., is on here for the winter.

Miss Eva H. Harvey returned to this city last Tuesday week, after a pleasant stay of five weeks in Aalantic City.

Miss Isabella M. Grinnage, of Atlantic City, a recent graduate of Morgan College, in Baltimore, will enter the Teachers' College of Howard University this term.

J. Turner Layton, who has been spending the summer in Atlantic City, has come home and will enter Howard Medical School this term.

Miss Jeanette Carter has returned home after a pleasant stay at Atlantic City.

Mr. Edward Bailey, of Chicago, Ill., is on vacation in this city.

Mrs. Eliza Halley is here from Philadelphia, Pa., visiting her parents.

Miss Sophie Gibson, of Peoria, Ill., has returned to this city

Mrs. Ellen Massey has returned to this city after spending a very pleasant vacation in Virginia with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Rozetta Letcher returned home last Friday, after spending a delightful summer in Atlantic City.

Mr. George W. Mitchell, of Baltimore, Md., was the guest of Miss Jessie C. Mason last Sunday.

Mr. William R. Carter is visiting relatives and friends in Lynchburg, Va.

Mrs. Celestine Faulk visited friends in Suffolk, Va., last week.

Mrs. Jessie Pryor, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Richmond, Va., spent a few hours here last Saturday afternoon, while en route to her home in Jersey City, N. J.

Dr. John W. Morse, of the Gem Drug Store, at Nineteenth and L streets northwest, has everything that a first-class druggist possesses. Drop in.

Mrs. Addie H. Williams has returned to Richmond, Va., after a pleasant stay here, visiting friends.

Mrs. Sallie Nichols, who has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mattie Trueheart, for two weeks, returned to Richmond, Va., on Thursday of last week, after a delightful sojourn.

Mrs. Rebecca Jones and her two grandchildren, of Richmond, Va., are visiting Mr. Philip Jones, in this city.

Mesdames Madeline Moss, Adele Anderson and little Ione and Bena Seay, of Richmond, Va., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Jenkins.

Miss Alfreda Kennedy was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Sapporia Smith, in Richmond, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Holmes and two children are visiting Mrs. Hannah Branch, of Catherine Street, Richmond, Va.

The 25th anniversary of the postorate of Rev. W. J. Howard, D. C., of Zion Baptist Church, will be celebrated on Monday evening, September 25, by a reception.

Mrs. Sarah Minkins has returned to this city after spending a pleasant vacation of fifteen days in Norfolk, Va., with relatives.

Miss Jennie Harris is visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Crispwell, in Tarrytown, N. Y., during her vacation.

Mrs. Gray and son, who have been visiting her brother in Port Chester, N. Y., during the past week, are now visiting friends in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Sweat is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, in Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. V. W. Tandy, of New York City, was a visitor here this week.

Mr. Chas. S. Hill paid a flying business visit to New York City and Philadelphia, this week.

Mr. James E. Stockett, Jr., of Providence, R. I., will study law at Howard University this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Braglin have returned to Atlanta, Ga., after a pleasant trip to New York, Philadelphia and this city.

Miss Florence A. Dickerson is spending this month in Boston, after a two week's stay in Portland, Me.

Mrs. Theodore Thompson has returned to New Haven, Conn., after a pleasant vacation in this city with her parents.

Everybody meets everybody else these beautiful warm days at the popular drug stores of Board & McGuire, at 1912 1-2 14th Street, Northwest, or at their "Busy Corner," at Ninth and U Streets, Northwest, two places for the most delicious ice cream soda in the city.

Miss Mary Dickerson was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Young, in Denver, Colo., a few days last week.

Miss Celestine West, of Philadelphia, is visiting this city, the guest of Mrs. Walter Pinchback, 1212 S Street Northwest.

Mrs. Wm. H. Hayes, of 11th Street, has returned home after a very pleasant visit East.

Miss Ocea Brooks has returned from her summer vacation enjoyed at Saratoga Springs.

The regular choir of St. Luke's P. E. Church began its work last Sunday morning, under the direction of Mr. Scott Mayo, director. It is the intention of Mr. Mayo to augment the choir from time to time with acceptable voices and to reach musically the highest state of efficiency.

Mr. Albert H. Adams and wife, Mr. Albert Beverly and wife, and Mr. Frank Adams, spent the summer vacation at Bluemont, Va. Also Miss Beatrice Martin and Miss Edna Gordon and mother. These ladies and gentlemen returned to this city Friday, the 15th inst., after having enjoyed three weeks in the mountains of Virginia.

Master W. Francis Magruder, of the class, 1911, M Street High School, and first lieutenant of Company A, was tendered a "surprise" Friday, September 15, at his residence, 138 Carroll Street Southeast. After dancing, the young folks repaired to the dining room, decorated with the class colors, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. The favors at each plate, a tiny gold booklet, tied with the class colors, was given each guest. Among those present were the Misses Lavina Perry, Beatrice Cooper, Louise Mankins, Josephine Fowler, Madeline Wesley, Laura Jennings, Louise Bacon, Marie and Anita Hawkins, Ernestine Lancaster, May Burrell, Homezelle Walker, Beatrice Campbell, Wilena Gilchrist, Maria Adams, Carrie Tippett, Marie and Blanche L. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Riley, P. W. Frisby, Messrs. Jesse Howard, Hayward G. Burrell, Arthur Sommerville, Irving Nelson, Wm. Collins, Lewis and Normant Hawkins, Chas. Mankins, Jas. Cooper, Andrew Minkins, Elmor Middleton, George Adams, Francis Moss Dent an Gray Williams.

Master Magruder and George Adams left the ecity Sunday night for Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Miss Viola Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parker, of 200 L Street, Northwest, who has been quite ill for several months is, to the delight of her many friends, able to be up and around the house again.

Mr. C. J. Smith, of Winston-Salem, N. C., is visiting relatives and friends in this city.

Miss Lena Stokes, 1631 Fourth Street, is home after spending a very pleasant vacation in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Miss Martha Lewis is home from a pleasant stay in Charleston, W. Va.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Miss Jennie Taylor, of South Brookland, was the recipient of a very pleasant surprise five course dinner, which was prepared and served by Messrs. Koonce, Mealy and Mehlinger, at the home of Mr. Koonce on Friday afternoon last. Miss Taylor, in company with the other members of her family, was escorted into the dining room, which was artistically decorated with American flags, school penants and flowers. In the center of the table there was a large shower boquet from which sprays extended to each place, which had an appropriate marker. At the table were Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Misses Irene, Jennie, Alida and Master Albert Taylor, Messrs. Koonce, Mealy and Mehlinger. To make the surprise complete, there was in waiting a large touring car in which the party was taken to the Union Station, where Miss Taylor was met by many of her friends before departing for a Northern college.

WEST WASHINGTON NOTES.

Rev. C. C. Alleyne, pastor of John Wesley A. M. E. Church, preached to a large and appreciative audience at the First Baptist Church Wednesday, Sept. 13. Music was furnished by the Junior Choir. Refreshments were served in the lecture room at the close of the service.

The piano class of Miss Gordon, assisted by Howard Orchestra and Eureka Glee Club, will give a grand musical concert September 28, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of Circle G, of the First Baptist Church, Mrs. F. E. Smothers, leader. Rev. E. E. Reid is pastor.

The steward's rally and Old Folks' day will be observed Sunday, September 24, 1911, at Mt. Zion M. E. Church, 29th Street. At the 11 o'clock service, Rev. Robt. A. Hart will preach. At 1:30 dinner will be served to the Old Folks; at 3 P. M., love feast; 7:30, sermon to the classes, by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Hayes.

Echo Meeting, Y. P. S. C. E.

A very large gathering of delegates and members of the recent great International convention of Christian Endeavor, held in Atlantic City, was convened at the First Baptist Church Friday evening, September 15, and listened to a very interesting program of the proceedings of the convention. Miss Sadie Gaskins, the delegate of the First Baptist Church, read a very accurate and interesting paper of the doings of the late convention, and at the conclusion received many congratulations. There were remarks from delegates of various churches, who, among those present were Mrs. Macantree, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Moss, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Hall, Mrs. Harris; solo, by Miss Louise Mills; selection, The Twilight, Glee Club; piano solo, by Prof. Syphax. The pastor, Rev. E. E. Ricks, in his usual pleasing manner, welcomed the guests and invited all present to the basement of the church, where refreshments were served by the Junior Endeavor. Messrs. Key and Lane were the choristers, and Mr. Leroy Gaskins accompanist.

Prof. John T. Layton's Trip to Baltimore, Md.

Prof. John T. Layton's week end visit to Baltimore, where he was the guest of Prof. and Mrs. John W. Brown. Prof. Brown is the director of the New Bethel A. M. E. Church choir.

On Sunday Prof. Layton sang a solo, which was received with appreciation. On Monday evening the choir of New Bethel tendered a reception to their director's guest, Prof. J. T. Layton. Quite a number of Baltimore's leading musicians in the several choirs were also present. An excellent program was rendered. Our own J. T. Layton was the leading figure; in addition to a musical number on the program, he gave an inspiring talk on "Musical Expression and Interpretation." The audience applauded to the echo and regretted the address was not longer. At the close of this evening's social feature, all hied themselves to their several homes. When Prof. Layton reached his home, he found a sumptuous banquiet awaiting him. Prof. Brown and his estimable wife, who is a model housekeeper and entertainer of the highest function, had planned this pleasant surprise and honor to their guest. The "wee small hours" were on before this jolly party of friends departed. It was a royal affair. Mrs. Bishop Handy entertained Prof. Layton at breakfast. It was one of those up-to-date affairs, presided over by one of the best and noble Christian women of the country. Bishop Handy is giving orders from on high—"Well done, come up higher."

Mrs. Annie Simms Johnson also had Prof. Layton to breakfast. She and her good husband know how to entertain royally. Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Luca entertained Profs. Layton and Brown at dinner. Mr. Theo. Lucas is well known in Washington. He and his good better half have a beautiful home, and both know how to make their friends happy.

Grand Master Jones, F. A. M., put the finishing stroke to things on the square, and Past Grand Master Layton was lunched as never before. He says if Grand Master Jones called it lunch, he'd like to sample, on the level, a dinner. A visit was made to the home of Most Eminent Commander Smith, who has been housed for quite a while, because of sickness. The visit of Grand Master and Past Grand Master seemed to cheer him much. A visit was also made to Brother Martin—enough said to mention Brother Martin's name. Prof. and Mrs. Brown added still more to their laurels as host and hostess, and had a very pleasing social function in honor to their guest. The great musical lights of Baltimore were again brought together, among whom may be mentioned Mrs. Stewart, directress of St. Francis Catholic Choir; Misses Chambers, 'etc. It is said that Prof. Layton's visit to Baltimore was inspiring in the musical world, and has stimulated many of them to the extent that they are laying plans to organize a "Choral Study Club" in the near future. Prof. J. T. Layton has been invited to take part in a Sunday morning song service in New Bethel A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, the second Sunday in October. Prof. Brown is director of this church choir. He is a good musician, an able director, and is at the front in his profession.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

James C. Waters, Jr., Esq., who was recently admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the several departments of the Government, announces that he will accept a limited number of matriculants for a nine weeks' course in preparation for the bar examinations. The examinations will take place between the 1st and 15th of December, and no one can hope to pass unless he is thoroughly prepared. Mr. Waters will offer a comprehensive course and one which he is satisfied will meet the exigencies of the case. Persons desiring to enter the course should address him at his residence, No. 1337 T Street Northwest.

Conservatory of Music Opens.

Washington Conservatory of music opens for registration on September 28. Two new teachers this fall.

Miss Gregoria Fraser has been appointed in the piano department.

Miss Fraser is a teacher of experience and ability, having had her preparatory training with the best teachers of Washington, and graduated from an Eastern Conservatory of high standard.

Mr. Henry Grant, after a successful year, has a promotion, carrying with it an increase in salary.

The vocal department will be opened November 1, under a new director of national reputation. Look for further announcement next week. Pupils are requested to secure their schedules on date of registration, September 28.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

Mr. Wm. H. Martin, of the Northwest Café, announces through this week's Bee that he is now open for fall and winter dates. The favorite dining parlors upstairs have been thoroughly renovated and newly papered for the accommodation of his patrons. This up-to-date Cafe is beautifully located at the corner of 11th and U Streets Northwest, where everybody meets everybody. His meals are first-class and his waiters are polite and accommodating.

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Kastle Park For Sale

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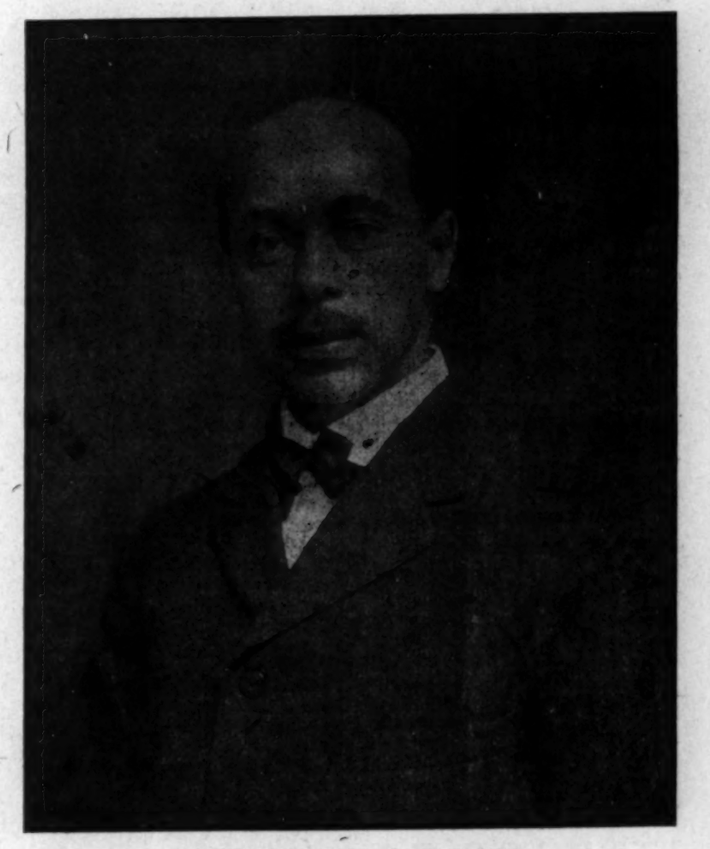

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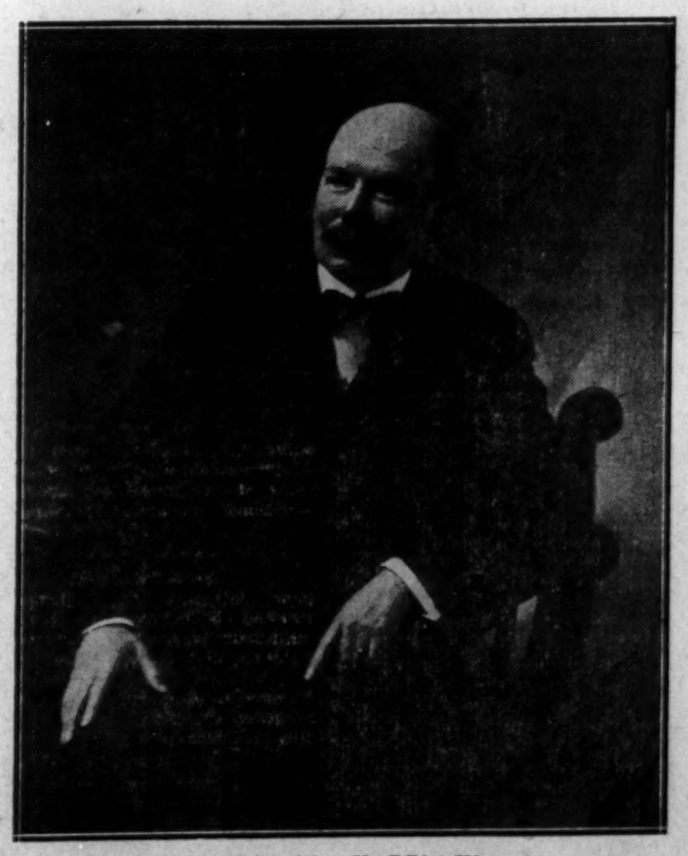

JUDGE Wm. H. DELACY.
The People Will Demand the Appointment of Another Judge.

MME .T. D. PERKINS SCIENTIFIC SCALP SPECIALIST

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If a woman have long hair, it is a glory to her.—I Cor. 11-15.

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financial troubles. Reunites the separated, causes speedy marriages with one of your choice. No cards allowed in her place of business. No one's ill wishes filled; strictly a Christian lady, and depends entirely on her heavenly gift. If you are painful or ailing, think you have been witchcrafted, go to see her. She spent thirty years in the jungles of Africa and has traveled through thirty-four States, doing good wherever she went. Read St. John, 9th chapter, 33d verse: "If this man is not of God, he could do nothing."

"I for one, as one in the midst. My heart ached from the cruel treatment of my husband and the way he would throw away his time and money, until I consulted this wonderful lady. It will soon be a year. Through her he has been a loving husband, and today he presents me with a lovely lot on which he will build a home. Tongue can't praise her too highly."

Thousands are flocking to see this wonderful lady daily. Her powerful consultation when heeded has sent sunshine to the homes of all who called. Don't put off, but call at once, if you wish to enjoy future happiness. Don't delay. Highly indorsed by all the press, teachers, preachers, lawyers and doctors, and come well recommended by four of the leading lodges, the S. M. T., United Order of True Reformers, also the Calanthan Court. The church society of her home, known by the name of United Sisters of Charity of the Missionary Church, and loved by all. God has endowed her with an unspeakable blessing to aid humanity. She deals in nothing to be ashamed of.

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A CUP OF TEA.

It Plays a Curious and Important Part In Chinese Business Etiquette.

When a salesman or person seeking a business interview presents his card at the entrance to a Chinese merchant's place of business the possibility of an audience depends altogether upon how he deports himself while awaiting the return of the card bearer. Should he be so indiscreet as to put one foot over the twelve inch railing that intervenes between the step and the doorway no manner of persuasion can prevail upon the merchant to grant him an interview.

In case he waits patiently in the space allotted to unknown callers this fact is noted, and he is usually ushered in.

Once in, there is still a more delicate matter to be disposed of, and in case the newcomer is ignorant of the custom he fares ill with his errand. Immediately upon the caller's entering and taking a seat a servant brings a serving of tea, which includes a small cup for each person present. The point of etiquette demands that this tea shall not be touched until the guest is ready to depart, in case the interview has been a pleasant one, in which case the caller is supposed to take up and drink his tea at parting, and at this signal all the others do likewise. However, should it so happen that the Chinaman is not pleased with his caller and is in any way annoyed by him the merchant takes up the tea and begins to drink at once, which act is a direct and decided hint that the interview is ended and has not been to the pleasure of the merchant. The caller is then expected to take his immediate departure.

When a caller has become well acquainted some of the formality is broken by the Chinese, and on a cold day a cup of tea is served immediately to the guest in a social way. But the "formal" tea is still to be observed and partaken of at parting, irrespective of the cup given to warm and greet the caller on his arrival. This, however, is done only after many visits, when the business dealings have been of such a nature as to warrant friendship and hospitality.—Youth's Companion.

FRENCH FISH STORY.

Three Days' Carnival of Marpignon's Intrepid Anglers.

Though their lakes and ponds are few and their rivers comparatively destitute of fish, the French people are extremely fond of angling. Indeed, nervous and excitable as the average Frenchman may be, he is content to sit by a stream with a pole and wait all day for a bite.

In a certain country town not far from Paris there existed a fishing club named the Intrepid Fishers of Marpignon. A pretty stream goes through Marpignon, but for many years not one fish had been seen in this stream, from which circumstance, it followed, the Intrepid Fishers had little to do, says Harper's Weekly.

The excitement may be imagined, therefore, when the word ran through Marpignon that a large barbel—a tough and gamy fish—had been seen in the stream. The Intrepid Fishers turned out and, having ascertained that there was indeed a barbel in the stream, immediately stopped the water some little distance above and below him with gratings so that he could not get away.

Then they ranged themselves joyfully along the stream with hook and line, and all went to fishing for the one fish.

By and by one Intrepid Fisher caught him and immediately threw him back into the water. In the course of time another caught him and did the same.

For three days one veracious account has it the Intrepid Fishers kept at work catching this one barbel, and at the end of that time the fish died of exhaustion and loss of blood. Then the Intrepid Fishers counted up the notches that they had made on their fish poles, and the man who had caught the barbel the most times was declared the champion fisherman of Marpignon and received great honors.

Fishskin Tartars.

The skin of the fish does not suggest itself as a suitable material for the making of clothes, yet it is used for this purpose by a tribe of Tartars in Manchuria. They inhabit the banks of the Peony river and live by fishing and hunting. During the past 100 years they have become nearly extinct owing to the invasion of their domain by agricultural Chinese. They are known as Fishskin Tartars. The fish they use is the tamara, a species of salmon. Both the flesh and the skin of the fish are supposed to possess wonderful heat giving properties.—Chicago Journal.

A Burning Answer.

"An abstract noun is the name of something of which we can think, but which we cannot touch," said a teacher to a pupil. "Give me an example."

"A redhot poker, sir!"—London Tit-Bits.

Sure to Get It.

"There is one kind of game that no one has to carry a gun to hit when he is hunting it."

"What game is that?"

"Trouble."—Baltimore American.

An Enjoyable Occasion.

"Was your chafing dish party a success?"

"Great. We spoiled all the food early in the evening and then went to a regular restaurant."—Exchange.

THE HESSIANS.

They Were Good Soldiers, Sent Here Against Their Will, and Some Became Good Americans.

There is a popular belief among some people that the Hessian mercenaries brought here by the British government to fight the Americans remained here after the war was over and that their descendants constitute a considerable element of the Pennsylvania Germans of today. Comparatively few remained here after the war, because the British government was under contract to return such as escaped the casualties of the war after it was over. The few that remained made good citizens, as they made the very best soldiers against the Americans, and whenever it was practical to do so they were put in the most responsible places by the British commanders.

The intense hatred at one time against the so called Hessian soldiers, some of which still lingers with the present generation, is very unjust, because they did not volunteer to fight against the Americans, but they were forced into the British service by the impecunious German princes who sold them to the British like so many slaves. The Hessian soldiers would sometimes take a notion to desert, and they invariably found refuge among some of the German colonists. A considerable number of them were left behind from time to time on marches, on account of sickness or wounds. These always found a ready welcome among German settlers; few of them ever found the way back to their native land.—"Pennsylvania Germans," by William Beidelman.

LIBERTY BELL.

Its Connection With the Declaration of Independence.

The famous Liberty bell was cast in London in 1752, brought to America and subsequently recast in Philadelphia. It bears the inscription, "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the World and to All the Inhabitants Thereof." It was cracked while being tolled after the death of Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835. It is kept on exhibition in Independence hall, Philadelphia. It has had a fictitious importance owing to the popular belief that its ringing proclaimed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. Concerning this belief, however, Friedenwald in his "Declaration of Independence" (1904) says:

"There is no shadow of authority even for associating the ringing of the bell with the announcement of the agreement upon independence. The mythical legend of the blue eyed boy waiting outside the door to give the signal to the man in the bell tower is the product of the fertile imagination of one of Philadelphia's early romancers, George Lippard, who first gave currency to it in his appropriately called 'Legends of the Revolution.' This book was published in 1847."—New York American.

His Experience.

"Jasper," said Mrs. Grigson, who was looking over the morning paper, "here's a story of a woman who was robbed on a street car in broad daylight, and yet the thief got away unsuspected."

Mr. Grigson said that he had seen the item, but that it was either a typographical error or else the story was pure invention.

"Why do you say that?" asked his wife.

"Look at the item again. It says her purse contained $100 in currency, does it not?"

"Yes."

"It says there was also a receipted bill for a five dollar hat, does it not?"

"Yes."

"Well, no woman with $100 in cash in her possession would buy a five dollar hat."—Youth's Companion.

His Critic.

"The greatest compliment that I ever received," says Opie Read, "was a criticism. Several years ago I went to Arkansas and visited the scene where one of my stories is laid. The landlord of the little hotel said to me:

"'Here comes a little old fellow to whom I loaned a copy of your book. He can't read, but his wife reads to him. Let's see what he says about the book.

"''Hello, Jason, did your wife read that book to you?'

"''Mawnin', sah. Yes, she done read it to me.'

"''Well, what do you think of it?'

"''Huh? That ain't no book at all. I done lived hear fo' fo'ty yeahs an' I done hearn folks talk that a-way all th' time.'''—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Love and the Laundry.

"The only thing I find to say against you is that your washing bill is far too extravagant. Last week you had six blouses in the wash. Why, Jane, my own daughter never sends more than two."

"Ah, that may be, mum," replied Jane, "but I 'ave to! Your daughter's sweetheart is a bank clerk, while my young man is a chimney sweep. It makes a difference, mum."—London Tit-Bits.

Cleaned Them Out.

First Girl—Was your bazaar a great success? Second Girl—I should think so. All the gentlemen had to walk home. They hadn't even a penny in their pockets to pay their tram fares.—London Tit-Bits.

The Happy Medium.

Squire's Daughter—By the way, do you spell your name with a large or a small N, Mrs. McNabe? Villager—Oh, middlin' large, miss.—London M. A. P.

AN IDOL IN COURT.

Made to Serve the Ends of Justice In a Case In Japan.

THE RUSE OF A WISE MAYOR.

This Solomon-like Official, to Whom an Innocent Man Accused of Theft Appealed, Devised a Simple Scheme That Disclosed the Real Culprits.

One day a servant employed by the proprietor of a big store near Japan bridge, in Yeddo, was sent with a heavy pack of valuable cotton goods on his back to a dyer in Honjo district. When the store's messenger reached Yokogawa street he was ready to seek rest. What more safe than the little grove of trees set about the stone statue of the god Jizo, the patron saint of travelers and defenseless woman and children.

The somnolent porter awoke from a nap to find that his employer's cotton had disappeared. In great distress he went to the storekeeper and confessed that he had slept and that a robber had made off with the goods during his slumber. The master would not believe his story, saying that it would have been impossible for a robber to make off with so large a bundle in broad daylight. Unless the porter should pay for the lost goods he would have to go to prison, said the master. In despair the porter took counsel of Mayor O-oka.

"You are certainly to blame for having fallen asleep," reproved the mayor, "but Jizo is equally to blame, for he is a god bound to protect every one who trusts in him, and in this instance he has betrayed you. I will have him arrested and brought before me for trial."

O-oka gave immediate orders to his court officers to go and arrest the Jizo of Yokogawa street and bring him before the mayor's seat for trial. Three of the officers departed on their mission. They first bound the arms of the stone god with coils of rope; then they tried to lift him from his firm pedestal into a cart. A great crowd assembled before the Jizo, attracted by the unusual behavior of the court officers. When they were told that Jizo had to go before the mayor for trial the citizens marveled.

The task of unseating the god was too much for the three court officers, and they sought aid of those standing about. They promised that in return for assistance they would admit all volunteer workers into the courtroom to witness the extraordinary trial. Hundreds were spurred by curiosity to lend a hand, and when the stone god went through the streets strapped to a cart like an offender the crowd grew. It filled the great hall of justice when Jizo was placed before the platform upon which sat the mayor. O-oka addressed the god in stern words.

"You are a negligent fool, O Jizo!" he exclaimed in a voice loud enough for all to hear. "You are supposed to protect every one who believes in you and who renders tribute, yet this trusting porter here made a prayer to you, then fell asleep at your feet, and he was robbed while he slept. You stand accused of being an accomplice in this robbery. Have you anything to say for yourself before I pass sentence?"

Mayor O-oka waited for a few moments as if expecting the stony lips of Jizo to open in reply, but when no answer was made by the god he passed sentence immediately.

"Since you do not defend yourself I consider that you are guilty," said his honor, "and I shall imprison you."

At this remarkable spectacle of a mayor passing sentence upon a stone god there was a titter of laughter. O-oka thundered in a voice of brass.

"Who are all these people standing about here?" he inquired of his court officers. "Are they accomplices of Jizo or only plain thieves? They think this court is a penny show, and they laugh at the court's orders. Shut all the gates at once!"

The scared attendants hastened to shut the gates of the courtroom. Then Mayor O-oka adjudged every man in the great crowd in contempt of court and fined each of them one tan (a kimono length) of cotton cloth. The hundreds thus suddenly found in contempt were happy that their punishment had been so light at least, and under bonds they hurried to their homes to bring back the cloth fine. Before the day was done 700 pieces of cotton cloth had been presented before the mayor's court, the name of each culprit being set down upon the one tan of cotton cloth which he presented.

Before he would allow the 700 to go, however, O-oka retired with the porter who had been robbed to an inner chamber, and he asked the porter to look over the 700 pieces of cotton cloth and see if he could identify any of them as having been once in the pack he had carried. Since every manufacturer of cotton cloth in Yeddo always marked the selvage of each strip with a little red trademark stamp the porter searched the edges of the many strips of cloth for a stamp similar to that borne on the cloth of which he had been robbed. He found that two of the pieces of cloth brought to pay the mayor's fine bore the stamp of his plundered pack. Instantly Mayor O-oka gave orders for the arrest of the two men who had brought this cloth. They confessed to the robbery, and all of the cloth they had taken from the sleeping porter's pack was restored to him.—Japan Magazine.

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BURN YOUR BRIDGES.

We Are So Constituted That When a Retreat Is Left Open We Are Apt to Turn Back.

Young men often make the mistake when they start on an important undertaking of leaving open a way of retreat if things go too hard, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine. No one can call out his greatest reserves, do the greatest thing possible to him, while he knows that if the battle gets too hot he has a line of retreat still left open. Only when there is no hope of escape will an army fight with that spirit of desperation which gives no quarter.

Many a great general in his march on the enemy has burned his bridges behind him, cut off his only possible retreat, for the bracing, encouraging effect upon himself and his army, because he knew that men only call out their greatest reserves of power when all retreat is cut off and when fighting desperately for that which they count dearer than life.

We are so made that as long as there is a chance to retreat, as long as there are bridges behind us, we are tempted to turn back when the great test comes.

"Will you hold this fort?" asked General Rosecrans of General Pierce at Stone river. "I will try, general." "Will you hold this fort?" "I will die in the attempt." "That won't do. Look me in the eye, sir, and tell me if you will hold this position." "I will!" said General Pierce, and he did.

The Cow Decided.

A peasant living in the village of Predeal, near the Hungarian frontier, lost his cow. About two months ago he happened to be standing at the railroad station watching a train load of cattle about to be sent across the frontier. Suddenly he gave a shout. "That's my cow!" he cried, running toward one of the cars.

The trainmen only laughed at him, and he went before the magistrate. This good man listened to the peasant's story patiently. Then he pronounced this judgment: "The cow shall be taken to the public square of Predeal and milked. Then if it goes of its own accord to the plaintiff's stable it shall belong to him."

The order of the court was carried out, and the cow, in spite of its ten months' absence, took without hesitation the lane which led it a few minutes later into the peasant's stable.—Chicago News.

Ox Marrow.

We want our readers to patronize us; it helps all around. The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co. advertises in this paper, and when you want a first-class dressing for kinky, harsh and unruly hair, go to your druggist's and get a bottle of Ford's Hair Pomade, 25c or 50c a bottle.

House and Herrman.

The 134th anniversary of the birth of the Stars and Stripes was observed by the Government departments, patriotic societies and schools throughout the District last Wednesday.

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THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

And the Error That Has Persisted In Appearing In Bret Harte's Famous Poem.

Every one who knows American poetry is familiar with Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee," written in the early seventies at the time when the feeling on the Pacific coast ran high against the mild eyed Celestial and voicing that feeling by portraying the hero, if such a term may be applied to Ah Sin, as a crafty card cheating villain who outwits the sharps of the California mining camps.

It is not generally known, however, that the poem is unique in that it contains an error which the author failed to detect when reading the galley proofs and which survived and still survives all attempts at correction. Perhaps it is the only instance in literature where a grossly patent error in the copy reading of an afterward famous article, whether prose or poem, has persisted through numerous editions despite all efforts of author and editor to kill it.

The poem was written while Bret Harte was employed on a San Francisco daily and, to him, was merely a part of the day's work. It tells of a Chinee, Ah Sin, who, "with a smile that was childlike and bland," sat in a game of euchre with Truthful James and Bill Nye.

At a crucial point of the game the artless Chinese plays the winning card, "which," says Truthful James, the narrator of the catastrophe, "the same Nye had dealt unto me!" Whereupon Truthful and Nye proceed to "go for that heathen Chinee." The damaging evidence disclosed by their rough and searching investigation is told as follows in the poem as it was printed—and has been printed ever since the initial publication:

In his sleeves, which were long, there were twenty-four packs.
Which is coming it strong, yet I state but the facts.

In this form the busy Bret Harte let the proofs go down to the printer, and it was not until some time later that he recalled having overlooked an error in it. He hurried down to the press, but already several hundred copies had been struck off and were being distributed about the city to the morning subscribers. Bret Harte, attaching no importance to the fugitive verses, which had merely oozed from his pen the afternoon previous, made no effort at correction then. When, however, the eastern press enthusiastically copied it and publishers and illustrators rang all manner of comic changes in it he tried to substitute the correct phrase, but without avail, and "The Heathen Chinee" has persisted in its original form through numberless editions ever since.

What Bret Harte wrote was:

In his sleeves, which were long, he had twenty-four jacks.

Now, in the game of euchre, as all card players know, the jacks are of great value, and the stuffing of numberless jacks up his flowing sleeves, as the poet intended to sing, showed great astuteness on the part of Ah Sin. The uncorrected error of the compositor who set up "packs" instead of "jacks," still left enough of sense to pass muster when embodied between the contexts.

The poet, after years of fruitless endeavor, finally gave up all hope and resigned himself to the butchered reading.—New York Times.

Mule Riding In Portugal.

In odd contrast to the modern rush and honk of the automobile and the clang of the trolley cars are the saloios or small farmers of Portugal, who ride nonchalantly through the twentieth century hubbub on the back—the extreme back—of small, patient eyed mules. Though the country has progressed and the farmers are progressing toward prosperity, they have consistently refused to move farther forward on the mule's back in Portugal than the last fifth of his anatomy. Perhaps the custom arose from the time when the mule carried a large load just before the rider and the habit has not been broken.—Christian Herald.

The Mystic Seven.

The Rossel islanders in New Guinea hold the number 7 in great awe. A native policeman when asked what the numerals in the local dialect were "gave them readily enough, but hesitated at the number 7. You might not always say that number, he explained—sometimes it brought on thunderstorms if you did. And you must never say it at all when you went to Adele island to get cocoanuts or fish, because the most frightful results would undoubtedly follow." Miss Grimshaw vouches for the superstition in her book on "The New New Guinea."

"The O'Teck."

The late Prince Francis of Teck was known in royal circles as The O'Teck.

The story goes that when Prince Francis was making his arrangements for hunting in Ireland he wrote to a forage dealer in County Meath with reference to the necessary supplies for his stud.

The man was greatly puzzled by the signature and at length, after anxious consideration, addressed his reply to Francis O'Teck, Esquire.—London Graphic.

He Was a Veteran.

"He's a military looking young chap."

"Ought to be. He's a veteran of nine wars."

"Impossible! Why, he's only twenty-two years old."

"I know, but he once spent six months in South America."—Cleveland Leader.

OLD CRIMINAL LAW.

A Time When Prisoner's Counsel Was Not Allowed to Address the Jury.

It seems hardly credible that less than a century ago counsel were not allowed to address a jury in defense of a prisoner. Sydney Smith first preached against this cruel law.

He pointed out that, while in any court where property was concerned counsel was heard on both sides, in a court where human life was trembling in the balance only the prosecuting counsel was heard, and it was unfair to match a prisoner, unaccustomed to marshal facts and unable to speak, against skilled counsel, whose sole purpose for its own reputation was to win a case. Sydney Smith's eloquent words led to the passing of the prisoner's defense act, 1820, which altered the practice.

Another unjust practice which was peculiar to the Old Bailey was that when an accused person was acquitted he was obliged to pay the fees of Newgate or go back for want of money. So many unfortunate prisoners died in Newgate through this that Alderman Brown, lord mayor in 1733, caused an order of the court to be made that when any accused persons were acquitted by their country they should instantly be discharged in court without paying any fees whatsoever, an order which has been strictly adhered to ever since.

Of the challenging of jurors one remembers a tale from Ireland. The prisoner was hard to satisfy, and juryman after juryman was asked to leave the box. However, all things come to an end, even in Ireland, and at last the swearing of the jury was completed. And then the prisoner leaned over the dock and sought the ear of his solicitor. "The jury's all right now, I think," he whispered, "but ye must challenge the judge. I've been convicted under him siviral times already, and maybe he's beginnin' to have a prejudice."—London Chronicle.

OPEN AIR EXERCISE.

Always a Factor In the Building Up of a Man.

An athlete is like an aeronaut—safe enough while going, but in danger the moment he stops, especially if he stops suddenly.

If the first great danger of athletics for the professional or business man, the brain worker and man of sedentary habits generally is not getting enough of them the second is like unto it—stopping them too soon. No little of the bad after effects so frequently ascribed to athletics in college and school life is really due to their sudden discontinuance after graduation.

The building of man is never finished until he is dead. His life is all in one piece, and what is good for him at one stage of his existence is, mutatis mutandis, good for him in all. While man's mere stature and gross weight and even "horsepower" may have attained their maximum by twenty-two or twenty-three, the efficiency of both his mind and body for his particular life work ought to and under most circumstances does go on steadily increasing until he is fifty, fifty-five and even sixty years of age. And the same health giving agency—exercise in the open air—which has been the very life secret of his structural growth and development is equally indispensable to his further functional development and growth in efficiency. We not merely limit our growth, but actually shorten our lives, by taking it for granted that we have reached our limit at a certain age or stage and may therefore drop the means of further progress—play in the open air. When we stop playing we stop growing.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson in Outing.

His Mark.

Edmond Rostand, the famous French playwright, was once the hero of an amusing episode. During a visit to a friend in the country M. Rostand was requested to accompany him to a mairie in order to register the friend's newborn infant. The adjunct of the mairie, a conscientious little man, booked the infant and then turned to M. Rostand as the first witness. "Your name, sir?" "Edmond Rostand." "Your vocation?" "Man of letters and member of the French academy." "Very well," replied the official; "you have to sign your name. Can you write? If not you may make a cross."

The Illusion.

"So you are going to get married, eh?"

"Yes, the longing for a little home where I can put my feet against the wall, brace my chair back and smoke my pipe in comfort got to be too much for me."

"That's a beautiful dream!"

"Isn't it?"

"So beautiful that it will be a shame for you to get married and spoil it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Her Auto Duster.

Mrs. Kean wasn't exactly satisfied with her new maid.

"Don't you ever use your duster, Pauline?" she sternly inquired.

"Oh, yes, ma'am," replied Pauline absently; "I always use it when my chauffeur beau takes me riding!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Proof of Her Ability.

The One—I can't understand why you imagine she has wonderful conversational powers, when, as a matter of fact, she talks extremely little.

The Other—That's just it. She shows remarkable discretion in the selection of things to be left unsaid.—Chicago News.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

Puzzling Aspects of Utah's Wonderful Saline Sea.

ONE OF NATURE'S MYSTERIES

Science Unable to Solve the Problem of Its Escaping Waters and Diminishing Area—The Maelstrom Near Antelope Island.

The Great Salt lake of Utah continues to be one of the greatest mysteries of nature. For sixty years its rise and fall have been studied by scientists in an effort to account for the changes, but as yet they have reached no satisfactory solution of the problem as to what is the principal cause of the decrease in its depth.

Those familiar with its depth and the shrinking in its size each year assert that at the end of twenty years or so the bed of the lake will be nearly all exposed, with the possible exception of a few shallow pools of water. Then perhaps the mystery connected with it will be solved.

In its dimensions the lake is really a sea, it being above seventy-five miles in length and fifty miles across at its greatest width, containing, therefore, over 2,000 square miles of surface. Near the shores the water is so shallow that there are places where one may wade out from the beach for a distance of a mile, yet will not be immersed up to his shoulders.

The buoyancy of the water is such that it is almost impossible for one to remain on his feet at a greater depth, his body being lifted up as a strip of wood thrown into the water in a vertical or oblique direction like a dart is returned to the surface in a horizontal position.

Indeed, it is believed the Great Salt lake will support more weight to a given volume of water than even the Dead sea, to which in many respects it bears a striking similarity.

The large quantity of salt in solution is the principal reason for the buoyancy. As the lake recedes its bottom is shown to be composed of a heavy crust of salt, which is almost pure, lying upon a stratum that consists chiefly of sand. In this respect the bed of the lake is similar to some of the deserts in the southwest which once contained bodies of water equal in size to that in Utah or even larger.

It is known that the Great Salt lake loses a large quantity of water yearly by evaporation, but estimates of this quantity indicate that it is far less than that annually poured into the lake from the rivers and creeks entering it.

So far as is known no natural outlet exists, but the lake supplies an irrigating system in the country adjacent that requires a quantity of water yearly equal to a depth of four inches of the present area. This is a very small proportion of the volume of water that enters it through its feeders, so the scientists know the water escapes in some other manner than by the irrigation canal or by evaporation.

This is proved by the fact that the increase in the quantity that enters the lake at a rainy season at times does not increase its depth, and the records show that actually it has fallen immediately after the Jordan and other streams have contributed a larger volume than usual.

Near what is called Antelope island is an indication that a subterranean opening exists. Frequently the waters near the island are so violently disturbed that people in the vicinity call this place the "maelstrom" and carefully avoid it when on the lake in boats.

A number of years ago, it is said, a sailing vessel loaded with sheep chanced to approach too near the "maelstrom," and despite the strong breeze that was blowing the force of the water was greater than the power of the sails, the vessel being drawn into the middle of the disturbance and capsized. Although sheep are naturally strong swimmers and land was but a few hundred feet away, not one of the animals escaped and most of the carcasses went under never to appear again.

While the buoyancy of the water is so great that it will support a person without aid, the boats designed for use upon the lake must be constructed especially to counteract this feature. The ordinary wooden vessel when empty is actually too light to be navigated with safety upon it, since such a small portion of it would be immersed. Care must therefore be taken, especially in the building of sailboats, lest they be top heavy. For this reason navigation is dangerous on the lake even when there is only a moderate wind, unless the sailing vessel is loaded heavily so that it sits deep enough in the water to counteract the buoyant tendency.—New York Press.

Domestic Science.

"Reginald, dear," said the young wife, who was trying to do her own cooking, "this recipe says 'first draw the fowl carefully.' How do you draw a chicken?"

"With a drawing knife, of course," said the young husband, yawning. "Didn't the grocer send one along with the bird?"—Exchange.

Reckless.

Madge—I hear that Charlie is an awful spendthrift. Marjorie—I should say he was. He's trying to make two wild oats grow where only one grew before.—Puck.

CHEROKEE BALL GAME.

Is Preceded by Songs by the Women and Dances by the Men Which Last All Night.

The ball game as played by the Cherokees is as important to them as football or any other popular game is to other people. The eastern band of Cherokees live on the Qualla reservation, in western North Carolina.

The neighborhood in which I live, writes an Indian girl in the Red Man, is divided into four main sections—namely, Yellow Hill, Soco, Big Cove and Birdtown. The Indians living in one of these sections will challenge those living in another to a game of ball. They choose their players and agree upon the time and place for playing the game. It is generally played in an open field far different from the well graded field upon which the game of football is played.

The evening before the game the Indians, the women included, hold a dance in their respective sections of the country. These dances are held in the open air, usually near some small stream. The women do the singing while the men dance. In their songs they make all kinds of remarks about those of the opposing side. These dances continue all night long. From the time of the dances until after the game the players are not allowed to eat any food.

The following day the people from the different sections gather at the appointed place to witness the game. They either sit or stand around the edge of the field. The ball players each have two sticks similar to those used in the game of lacrosse, only smaller. The ball is tossed up in the center of the field, and the game begins. The object is to get it around two poles placed at each end of the field a certain number of times. They cannot pick up the ball in their hands. The players who succeed in getting the ball around the poles at the end of the field the greatest number of times win the game.

OUR NATURAL SAVAGERY.

It Will at Times Break Through the Veneer of Civilization.

It's a mighty short step from modern civilization to the natural impulses of ancient savagery. If you don't believe it just watch some time, and you'll see a small boy—or a grown man—discover a rabbit.

The first thought that comes into his mind is to kill the rabbit. Quickly he searches his mind to see where a weapon can be found.

The second thought is to secure a rock to throw at it, just as some cave man might.

A man finds a snake coiled in the road. It may be a harmless snake, but it's a snake, and therefore his primitive instinct calls upon him to kill it.

A weapon! He seeks about for a club, just as his ancient, skin clothed ancestors would have done, and, having secured the club, he dispatches the snake, his soul singing with triumph.

Modern civilization probably would have urged the man to cut a forked stick and catch the snake by the neck with it, then to secure 10 cents' worth of chloroform and kill it swiftly and painlessly. But he goes after the club just as naturally as if he had never seen a steam heated flat or ridden on a trolley car or seen an automobile.

Children roam in the woods and eat every variety of berry they can find. It matters not if they be poisonous. They taste them all from the looks, and the amount eaten depends on the taste. This is probably what the cave children did, and the modern infants show the same intelligent caution regarding what they put in their mouths.

It's that way all through. We may have acquired a more or less thick veneer of modern civilization, but let emergencies arise and we're as primitive as the most primitive of our ancestors.—Galveston News.

The Terrible Police.

When the scheme was first broached fierce opposition developed to the establishment of London's metropolitan police in September, 1829. Police to patrol the streets of London? Such a scheme was "repugnant to the spirit of English law and to the theory of free government," according to an editorial in the Standard of the day. "As a system of clandestine intelligence the thing is complete," it went on. "The low constable is instructed to make himself acquainted with the inhabitants of every house within his beat. And how is this information to be obtained but by the pumping of the servants?"

Cruel.

Two elderly belles were talking at the ball.

"What a flatterer Wooter von Twiller is!" said the first belle.

"Why, did he tell you you looked nice?" said the second.

"No," was the reply; "he told me you did!"—Exchange.

Among Highwaymen.

"What did that shady financier do when you stopped him and said, 'Your money or your life?'"

"He told me that if I didn't give him a half interest in my little enterprise he'd organize a competing enterprise and drive me out of business."—Washington Star.

A Bargain.

"John, can you let me have $20?" asked Mrs. Jones.

"Gladly," said Jones, proceeding to write a check for $19.98, for he knew woman's failing.—Buffalo Express.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THOS. WALKER, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding Probate Court. No. 17998, Administration.

This is to give notice that the subscriber of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration, etc., on the estate of Richard W. Williams, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of August, A. D. 1912; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 31st day of August, 1911,

DAISY C. SMITH,
1028 Lamont St. N. W.

Attest:

JAMES TANNER,
Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

THOS. WALKER,
Attorney.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding Probate Court. No. 18287. Administration.

This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of John B. Ruffin, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of August, A. D. 1912; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1911.

ROSETTA W. RUFFIN,
1719 Eleventh St. N. W.

Attest:

JAMES TANNER,
Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

THOS. WALKER,
Attorney.

JABEZ LEE, ATTORNEY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court—In Re Estate of Jacob Davis, Deceased, Administration No. 5810.

Application having been made herein for probate of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased and for Letters of Administration Cum Testamento Annexo on the said estate by Chloe Ann Waters, it is ordered this 25th day of August, A. D., 1911, that Sandy Davis and Alfred Thomas Davis, heirs at law and next of kin of said Jacob Davis, deceased, and all others concerned, appear in said Court October 16, A. D., 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why such application should not be granted.

Let notice hereof be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned, the first to be not less than thirty days before the said return day.

WENDELL P. STAFFORD.
Justice.

JABEZ LEE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

A true copy: Attest:
JAMES TANNER,
Register of Wills.

B. L. GASKINS, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding Probate Court. No. 18317. Administration Docket. Estate of Hannah Fuller, deceased.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for Letters Testamentary on said estate, by Daniel E. Wiseman, it is ordered this 15th day of September, A. D. 1911, that Philip Reels, Robert Reels, Edgar Robinson, Victoria Ross and James H. Fuller, and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Monday, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Washington Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

HARRY M. CLABAUGH,
Chief Justice.

Attest:

WM. O. TAYLOR,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

B. L. GASKINS,
Attorney.

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ATE A WHOLE SHEEP.

This Was Only One of the Gastronomic Feats of Nicholas Wood, a Famous English Glutton.

The following account of a man named Nicholas Wood, famed for his gluttony, was written by John Taylor, the "water poet" of the seventeenth century:

Nicholas Wood was a Kentish yeoman. "Be it known to all men to whom these presents shall come," writes John Taylor, "that I, John Taylor, waterman of St. Savior's in Southwark, will, with plain truth, bare and threadbare, treat of the remarkable actions of Nicholas Wood.

"He hath eaten a whole sheep at one meal: pardon me! I think he left the skin, the wool and bones; and presently after he hath swallowed three pecks of damsons. Two loins of mutton and one loin of veal are but three sprats to him. Once at Sir William St. Ledger's house, so valiant and staunch of teeth he showed himself, that he ate as much as would suffice thirty men, and afterwards he slept eight hours.

"One morning I sent for him to the inn to eat breakfast. He had already eaten one pottle of milk, one pottle of pottage, and bread, butter, and cheese. He gave me thanks and said that if he had known any gentleman would have invited him to breakfast he would have spared his meal at home. Nevertheless he would do me the courtesy to show me some small cast of his office. Whereupon I summoned the hostess and commanded that all the victuals in the house be laid before my guest.

"The inn was slenderly provided, but six-penny loaves were mounted two stories high like a rampart, three six-penny veal pies, one pound of sweet butter, and a number of other dishes were set out, all of which were quickly brought to nothing."

RUBBER OYSTERS.

They Brought Trade and Saved Their Inventor From Failure.

"Rubber oysters laid the foundation of my success," said a millionaire hotel man.

"I had a small saloon in them days, and things looked very black. They looked, in fact, like bankruptcy. So in desperation I cut an old rubber doormat into oyster shaped pieces on April 1 and fried them in egg and breadcrumbs to a tasty brown.

"There was only one man in the bar when I fetched in that dish of smoking rubber oysters. His eyes glittered, and he grabbed a fork, jabbed it into a big fellow and took a hungry bite.

"Seeing the surprised look that spread over his face, I turned away to hide a smile. He gave an awkward laugh and said:

"'Them's fine oysters. I'll bring a couple of the boys in to sample them.'

"Sure enough, he brought two friends a half hour later. The friends no sooner saw the appetizing rubber oysters than, setting down their beer, they each sunk their teeth in one.

"They, too, sent in friends for oysters. I fried up no less than three old doormats and two overshoes that April fool day. The whole town laughed, and the papers printed funny stories about my joke. My joint got real popular.

"In short, I was saved—saved from bankruptcy by rubber oysters." —

A MAGIC CLUB.

Village Sorcerer Performs Rites Over Curious Decoy Used by the Native Fishermen of Hawaii.

"Lau melomelo" is the name of a decoy used by the native fishermen of Hawaii. It is made of the hardest wood to be found on the islands and is carved and rubbed till it assumes the shape of a club with a little knob at the smaller end, to which the line is tied.

The club is from one to three feet long. A village sorcerer performs certain rites over it over a sacred fire. After this is done the club is magic, and the fisherman must be extremely careful of it. If a woman should step over it or enter a canoe in which it lies the club would lose all its power and would be useless ever afterward.

After the club has been charmed the fisherman mixes candlenut and cocoanut meat, bakes it and ties the mixture in a wrapper of cocoanut fiber.

At the fishing grounds the club is covered with the oily juice of the stuff and is then lowered carefully to the bottom. The scent of the baked nut meat attracts certain kinds of fish, which soon gather and begin to nibble at the club. As soon as enough fish are around the decoy a small bag shaped net is lowered very gently until its mouth is just over the club. The latter is then pulled up carefully and cunningly till it is within the bag. The fish are so eager for the stuff with which the club is covered that they follow it into the net without fear. As soon as all the fish are in it a fisherman dives and closes the mouth of the net, whereupon the rest haul it up quickly.

THE MIDDLE AGED MAN.

Finding Happiness In a Life That to Youth Is Irksome.

"Younger people," said the middle aged man, "want variety. They want to be always on the go. Routine galls them. They hate to have to do the same thing over and over and over again day after day.

"They want to go somewhere or do something different all the time. Older people are happiest in a life of routine, most disturbed when variety is thrust upon them.

"For myself I welcome my daily task, endlessly repeated and always the same. I should be lost without it; disturbed if it were changed. A life of habit suits me best. I like the old scenes—familiar friendly surroundings. I don't want to change.

"Nor do I want much outside pleasure. In fact, I think I should be best suited with none. I like my groove. It fits me, and I fit it. I don't want change. I just want to be left alone to work in my accustomed ways. It is in my groove that I am most comfortable. I like a life of labor and routine.

"And could there come to one a greater blessing? Nature and the customs of men enforce routine upon us whether we like it or not. In youth this irks us, but in our maturer years in a life of routine, in the undisturbed enjoyment of familiar labor, we may find our greatest happiness."—New York Sun.

The One to Pay.

When she was Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. George Cornwallis-West consented to electioneer for Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett in his first parliamentary campaign. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was married to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a very rich woman, who was nearly forty years his senior. Lady Randolph, with her beauty and charms, did splendid work for the candidate.

To a group of farmers she said one day:

"Won't you promise me to vote for Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett?"

"My lady," said a red faced farmer, with a chuckle, "we'll all vote for him if every vote 'll be paid for with a kiss."

"Thank you very much," said Lady Randolph. "Your offer is accepted. I'll send for the Baroness Burdett-Coutts at once."

Deserted Their Towns.

So late as the end of the seventeenth century the inhabitants of Ceylon were in the habit of deserting their towns. Their customs are described in the narrative of Captain Robert Knox, who for nineteen years, from 1660 to 1679, was a captive among them. He speaks of several towns as lying desolate owing to the fact that their inhabitants had forsaken them. This they did if many of them fell sick, and two or three died soon after one another, thinking that it was a visitation of the evil one. Some of them came back when they thought the evil spirits had departed.

A Queer Creature.

Queer that while the male seal is a bull and the female a cow their youngster is not called a calf, but a pup.

Why "seal fisheries," too, when the seal is not a fish?

And why should the seal's breeding place be styled a rookery?

It looks as if this strange creature is only a fish in common parlance while at sea. On land (or ice) he is classed popularly with animals or birds.—Exchange.

Gratitude.

Kind Lady — My poor man, what would you do with the money if I gave you a penny? Tired Hobo—Madam, I'd buy a picture postcard an' write yer a note o' thanks.—Cleveland Leader.

Ignorance when it is voluntary is criminal.—Johnson.

STAR GEM OF CEYLON.

The Asteria Brought Health and Fortune to Its Wearer, Particularly If He Had Been Born in April.

Familiar to some of the ancient writers and credited with supernatural powers, the asteria, or star gem, was highly valued for the benefits supposed to be conferred on the wearer. Its bright six rayed star, ever changing and shifting with every play of light and especially shooting out its flames in the direct sunlight, would seem to be something more than an ordinary crystal, and to the superstitious mind it could readily be believed to embody some tutelar spirit.

The particular virtue attributed to this gem was the conferring upon the wearer of "health and good fortune" when worn as an amulet, and to those fortunate to be born in the month of April, with which the stone was associated or represented, the wearer was insured from all evil.

The star stone is found principally in Ceylon, invariably in soil peculiar to rubies and sapphires. Indeed, it is composed of the same constituent "corundum," its chatoyant, or star rays, being caused by the pressure of what the natives call "silk." It is found in many different colors, from pale blue, pink and white to deep dark blue, ruby and purple. The blue are termed sapphire stars, the red ruby stars. It is always cut en cabochon, the star dividing into six rays at the apex. It is next in hardness to the diamond.

MARITIME EXPRESSIONS.

Used In a Metaphorical Sense They Are Quite Common.

Maritime expressions used metaphorically are, in fact, very common. We say a couple are "spliced," a young man is the "mainstay" of his family, an intruder "puts his oar in," a man is "hard up," sometimes "taken aback" or has "the wind taken out of his sails," a toper is "slewed," a loafer "spins a yarn," sometimes "tries the other tack," and a ruler "steers the ship of state" through troublesome times.

This last metaphor is extremely ancient, by the way. Horace refers to Rome as a ship at sea, and Plutarch says the Delphic oracle referred to Athens in the same way. A Tamil saying embodies a like metaphor, "The soul is the ship, reason is the helm, the oars are the soul's thoughts, and truth is the port." An old collection of English proverbs contains this one: "The tongue is the rudder of our ship." A Malay maxim says, "The boat which is swamped at sea may be bailed out, but the shipwreck of the affections is final."

Aristophanes, Plautus and others use an expression which comes down to us as an English saw, "To row one way and look another." An old English proverb (614) was, "It is not good to have an oar in every one's boat."

He Sat.

It is related of the Rev. Matthew Clark that in the audience was once a young British military officer whose scarlet uniform far outshone any rival habiliments and so fixed the gaze of the young damsels present that the wearer, enjoying the impression he was making, not only stood through the prayer with the rest, but remained standing after all others had sat down until the pastor had proceeded for some time with his sermon, and at length, noticing a divided attention and its cause, the minister stopped, laid aside his sermon and, addressing his new hearer, said:

"Ye're a braw (brave) lad. Ye ha'e a braw suit of claithes, and we ha'e a' seen them. Ye may sit doun."

The lieutenant dropped as if shot.—From the "Autobiography of Horace Greeley."

Snubbed the Composer.

Gustav Mahler had a queer experience in Munich one day for which his name was partly responsible. His new symphony was being rehearsed, and he took advantage of an hour's intermission to get some fresh air. "On returning to the building," says a Munich paper, "he lost his way and tried to reach the hall through a corridor in which plasterers were at work. 'You cannot pass through here,' he was told. 'But I am Mahler.' (Mahler is the German for painter.) 'You look it,' was the unsympathetic reply of the man who blocked his way. 'We are not ready for the painters yet, so run on.' And the composer, realizing that argument would be useless, plunged into the labyrinth and finally reached his destination."

Camels In Arabia.

There are two varieties of camels in use in Arabia, the dromedary and the freight camel. The dheiul dromedaries are celebrated for their easy riding gait and speed. A dheiul carries about 300 pounds and travels about six miles a day. It can be purchased for 100 to 150 Maria Theresa dollars ($42.50 to $63.75). A freight camel carries about 500 pounds and travels about two and a half miles an hour. It costs 300 Maria Theresa dollars ($127) or more.

Not Idle Curiosity.

Mrs. Wanterknowe—I should like to know, Mr. W., why you are so cross when I ask questions. Surely you don't think I have idle curiosity?

"Great Scott, no! Yours is the most perniciously active, wide awake, sleepless, energetic curiosity it was ever my fate to encounter."

Musical Note.

A newspaper says of a recent operatic performance, "The ladies, the baritone and the bass were good, and so were the tenor's intentions!"

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